

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

Topics of the Day:

ENGLAND'S NEW GOVERNMENT . . .	271
SILVER'S DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY . . .	272
AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE KIEL DEMONSTRATION . . .	273
JUSTICE BROWN ON THE DANGERS OF THE REPUBLIC . . .	274
DEATH OF PROFESSOR HUXLEY . . .	276
MR. DANA'S VICTORY IN THE LIBEL CASE . . .	276
WHAT GOVERNMENT COSTS . . .	277
TREATMENT OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS . . .	278
SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO CONTROL MILLIONAIRES . . .	278
FREE SILVER SENTIMENTS IN BIG CITIES . . .	279
TOPICS IN BRIEF . . .	279

Letters and Art:

SKETCH OF JAMES LANE ALLEN . . .	280
PROFESSOR BOYESEN ON CHAUTAUQUA . . .	280
GREEK TRAITS IN WALT WHITMAN . . .	281
RECEPTION OF M. PAUL BOURGET IN THE ACADEMY . . .	281
FURTHER GLIMPSES OF DICKENS . . .	282
SCARCITY OF HIGH-CLASS WRITERS . . .	282
THE WOOD BEYOND THE WORLD . . .	282
FRAU ANNA SEURON UNVEILS TOLSTOI . . .	283
VIRGIL'S LOST HOME . . .	283
NOTES . . .	283

Science:

A NEW APPLICATION OF THE BICYCLE . . .	284
INSECTS AND CONTAGION . . .	284
PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS . . .	285
ELECTRIC PLOWING IN GERMANY . . .	285
IS MILK A WHOLESOME DIET? . . .	285
PHOTOGRAPHS MADE WITH A MICROSCOPE . . .	286
FORCE EXERTED BY THE HUMAN JAWS . . .	286
A STATIONARY TELESCOPE . . .	287
CLEANSING SHIPS' BOTTOMS BY ELECTRICITY . . .	287
ANTITOXIN FOR SNAKE-BITE . . .	287
A GUNPOWDER ENGINE . . .	287
FORESTS AND TORRENTS . . .	287
SCIENCE BREVITIES . . .	287

The Religious World:

USE OF THE REVISED VERSION . . .	288
FRANCE'S NATIONAL HEROINE . . .	288
A GERMAN TOURIST'S VIEW OF AMERICAN CHURCHES . . .	288
RENEWAL OF THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CONTROVERSY . . .	289
IS THE SOUL IMMORTAL? . . .	289
DR. STALKER ON PROF. DRUMMOND . . .	290
THE CHURCH AND SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCE . . .	290
THE EXPANSION OF RELIGION . . .	290
BACCALAUREATE SERMONS . . .	291
THE "BOOK OF THE DEAD" . . .	291
RELIGIOUS NOTES . . .	291

From Foreign Lands:

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ATTITUDE . . .	292
JAPAN'S NATIONAL DEFENSES . . .	292
RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE LOAN . . .	293
OPENING OF THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL . . .	293
RECOMPENSE FOR INNOCENT VICTIMS OF THE LAW . . .	294
A TRIAL OF SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT REVOLUTION AS THE PEOPLE'S BIRTHRIGHT . . .	295
FOREIGN NOTES . . .	295

Miscellaneous:

JOSEPHINE'S ANTECEDENTS . . .	296
ARTIFICIAL SILK . . .	296
MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES COMPARED . . .	297
DO WE WORK TOO HARD? . . .	297
AUTOMATIC EMPLOYERS . . .	297
PHOSPHORUS IN OYSTERS . . .	297
AN ELECTRIC CITY . . .	298
CANARIES AND PARROTS IN GERMAN FORESTS . . .	298
DISCOVERY OF AN ALIEN RACE IN EGYPT . . .	298
A FAMOUS PIPE OF WINE . . .	298
A NEW KIND OF VIOLIN . . .	298
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER . . .	298
BUSINESS OUTLOOK . . .	299
CHESS . . .	299
LEGAL . . .	300
CURRENT EVENTS . . .	300

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F. NELSON GLOVER, Pastor First Baptist Church.

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SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN., June 9, 1894.

I bought one of your Mediators last fall for Catarrh. It benefited me so much; I had lost my hearing, and got it back by the use of your Mediator. Respectfully, W. H. FUHR, 619 Cherokee St.

Mayor's Office,

SILVERTON, COLO., Aug. 9, 1893.

Your Mediator has helped me wonderfully. I have tried a great many, but yours is the most simple and does its work better than any I ever tried; in fact it is a blessing to the sufferer from Catarrh. I recommend this unhesitatingly by you.
Yours respectfully, CHAS. H. H. KRAMER, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MAIL,
MADISON, WIS., Nov. 27, 1894.

Two years ago I procured "Ramey's Mediator" for my wife to use, especially for Hay Fever and for Hay Fever and Asthma. She has used it with great success. Also for breaking up colds. She would not be without it for any price. I have also used it for Catarrhal affliction with success. I consider it valuable.
H. A. MINER, Editor.

Hay Fever. What a Prominent Clergyman says:

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 14, 1892.

I have used Ramey's Mediator and Compound Inhalant for Hay Fever and found relief. I should think such a remedy would be valuable for colds and catarrh. Rev. H. W. THOMAS, People's Church.

Gov. Chase says:

EXECUTIVE DEPT., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
Dec. 22, 1892.

I have used your Mediator with entire satisfaction for Colds and Catarrhal trouble. When used according to directions its effect is immediate and a cure seems certain. I shall not travel without it.
Very respectfully, IRA B. CHASE.

A Physician of 26 Years' Practice says:

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ENGLAND'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE new Ministry formed by Lord Salisbury after considerable hesitation, may be termed a "provisional government." No constructive policy is to be announced, and as soon as the supply bills shall have been passed, Parliament will be dissolved and a general election ordered. Meanwhile the new Cabinet is generally admitted to be a strong one, altho internal dissensions are believed to be unavoidable, as the fusion of the Tories and Liberal Unionists, so long deferred, threatens grave complications. Lord Salisbury, the Premier, is also the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Balfour is First Lord of the Treasury, his bimetallic views, it is believed, having prevented his becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office is filled by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Mr. Chamberlain, the ex-Liberal and Socialist, is Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. Goschen is First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Duke of Devonshire, the leader of the Liberal-Unionists, is President of the Council. Should the general elections result in the expected Conservative victory, it is probable that the Cabinet will be reconstructed.

We give some American views of the English situation, as the journals from the other side treating the matter are not at hand:

A New Political Era.—"Lord Salisbury is forming a strong Ministry. That is the most obvious comment to be made upon the list of names thus far announced, and it is a true one. Whatever may be thought of their political principles and policies, there is no denying the commanding ability of these men. . . . It may not be a Ministry of 'all the talents,' but it will not be one of mediocrities. If it goes wrong, it will do so brilliantly. If it makes blunders and works injustice, it will do so with ample knowledge and high authority. It will show us, at any rate, the best the Unionist Party can do.

"The accession of this Ministry will, moreover, probably be found to mark in history something more than the temporary transfer of power from one political party to another. It will, if present indications be not deceiving, mark the beginning of a new era in British party alignment and nomenclature. By strain-

ing a point we may call the Ministry which has just fallen Liberal. We certainly can not call its successor Conservative. Neither will it as reorganized after the coming election—supposing it to be successful therein—be Conservative; nor will that formed six or seven years hence—supposing the pendulum then to swing to the other side—be Liberal. The names Conservative and Liberal have seemingly had their day and passed into history, as did Tory and Whig before them. It was Bright and Gladstone who transformed Whigs into Liberals, and Disraeli and Salisbury who changed Tories into Conservatives. Bright and Disraeli have passed off the stage, and Gladstone and Salisbury can not much longer delay to follow them. New leaders have arisen, and new issues, and the parties will henceforth occupy new grounds and be marshalled under new banners. The Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, or Dissident Liberals as some have called them, have for nine years been allies, but now they seem practically to be merged and fused into one. The Salisbury Ministry is not Conservative, and will not so be called, but Unionist. One of these days it may be called Nationalist, tho the Irish now have a mortgage upon that name. As for the party hitherto known as Liberal, also as Gladstonian and Separatist, its militant and dominant factor is now Radicalism, and nothing could be more proper than that it should assume the name of Radical. . . . The difference between their utmost extremes—say between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain—is certainly no greater than that between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Labouchere. We may thus expect to see Great Britain henceforth divided between Unionists or Nationalists and Radicals, and, with freedom from fetters of old tradition, more progress will be made under whichever party may be for the time in power."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Cabinet of Mutual Hatred.—"The new Cabinet will recall a famous one of 'all the talents;' but it is primarily a Cabinet of mutual hatred. The Liberal Unionists are Liberals on every subject but one, Home Rule for Ireland. They abhor the true Tory with unconquerable loathing, but they must eat with him, sleep with him, trade with him, vote with him; and must make him, moreover, as Rosebery did England in the partnership of electorates, the predominant partner. No two men have hated each other in all history with profounder sincerity than Balfour, the nephew of the Cecil who is again to be Premier, and Joseph Chamberlain, whose sinister throw Friday precipitated a crisis before the phlegmatic Salisbury was ready to ride upon it back to office. As Balfour hates Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, the whilom Lord Hartington, of the Commons, detests Lord Salisbury; yet to him he must pay an official respect he has not hitherto rendered to any but the mild-mannered Gladstone, the deferential middle-class representative of statesmanship in the golden age of Liberalism.

"Any Cabinet containing these four men embodies more of mutual animosity than could be well compacted into any but a temporary political contrivance."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

A Party Without a Program.—"The alliance has the apparent drift of public opinion against the Liberals to encourage it and give its leaders confidence of a victory in the coming elections, and a considerable lease of power following them, but it lacks clean-cut and positive issues for a platform. The people do not like the half-hearted way in which the Liberals have attacked the live questions they promised to answer, and their evident inability to accomplish anything. Not one promise of the Newcastle program has been completely fulfilled, and of late Liberal attempts to fulfil these promises have been half-hearted and temporizing. . . . The alliance is thus strong on the negative side, for the Newcastle program gives it plenty of matters to oppose, and Liberal management affords it plenty of opportunities for criticism, and it can go into the campaign as an opposition party attacking Home Rule for Ireland and all proposed

Irish legislation, the Local Option law, Welsh disestablishment, the neglect of Scotland and the foreign policy of the Rosebery Government, and it can pose as the defender of the Lords; but such a program does not seem to promise much enthusiasm among the voters. . . .

"The Liberals do not lack for positive and popular issues, and if they are wise they will press them in the most direct and uncompromising manner, thus compelling the alliance to adopt some of them in effect if not in terms, or to settle back into a position of empty opposition. It would seem as tho this last position would be a dangerous if not fatal one, while any attempt to steal radical thunder would be to the advantage of the Liberals, who seem to have the prestige of the attack in spite of the evidences that they have lost popular confidence."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

SILVER'S DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY.

THE battle-royal between the silver men and the anti-silver men in the Kentucky State Convention last week ended in a qualified victory for the latter. The financial plank adopted by a vote of 673 to 234 does not expressly indorse the "sound money" position of the Administration, but merely reaffirms the National Democratic platform of 1892. A minority resolution for free coinage of both gold and silver received only 21 votes. This result is generally attributed to the strenuous efforts of the Administration and the speeches of Secretary Carlisle, for a few months ago Kentucky was claimed as a free-coinage stronghold, and Senator Blackburn, one of the most popular leaders in the State, confidently challenged the anti-silver men to debate the issue with him. He now openly acknowledges defeat and urges harmony in the interests of the party. Here is the important plank over which the convention fought for thirty-six hours:

"We affirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the National Democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present National Democratic Administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous, and statesmanlike management of public affairs, and we express our undiminished confidence in the Democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser and Secretary, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky."

The currency plank of 1892 was an indefinite declaration for bimetallism under such safeguards as shall maintain the parity of both metals. Its reaffirmation by the Kentucky convention is only significant because the alternative proposed by the silver men involved a condemnation of the Administration's financial policy and an express demand for free silver.

While the silver men were defeated in the fight over the platform, they were successful in the contest over the nomination for Governor, which went to their candidate, Gen. P. Wat Hardin, an avowed free-silver man. His great personal popularity is, however, said to account for his victory over the Administration's candidate, C. M. Clay.

As this was the first regular Democratic State Convention to pass upon the silver question, the interest in the outcome of the struggle was very great, and the Press has devoted much space to the proceedings. We give some comments on the final result:

Will Carry Inspiration to Democrats Everywhere.—"In a State which six months ago the advocates of free silver were claiming as a stronghold and in which at least the surface sentiment seemed to set so irresistibly that few there were with political ambition who were brave enough to breast it, and many with misguided shrewdness to seek to float with it, one of the greatest conventions that the Kentucky Democracy ever held yesterday made an out-and-out declaration for sound money, by a vote of nearly three to one. . . . It would be hard to formulate a better creed of national finance than that contained by the Democratic platform of 1892 as interpreted in actual administration by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. . . .

"The effect of the convention's action will be of incalculable good throughout the country. It will carry inspiration to honest-money Democrats everywhere. It will convince them that, however dark the clouds of fiatism may lower, they will melt away

before the sunlight of reason and knowledge. It will dissipate completely the oft-repeated assumption that the South can be counted on to unite with the Western silver miners in a crusade against a hundred-cent dollar. It will shatter the delusion that there is any possibility for the National Democratic Convention next year to enlist in this crusade. It will herald to the world that there is no longer a doubt that the credit of the United States will be jealously protected, and that every man who puts a dollar into our enterprises will get as good a dollar as he gives us. Moreover it will place Kentucky in the vanguard of progressive Democracy, and 'the Kentucky idea,' so long the beacon light to the legions for tariff reform, will again shine out to the legions for honest money."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville.*

A Cowardly Straddle.—"The platform is nothing—less than nothing. It is an insult to the Administration and to the redoubtable Henry Watterson, who has been captured by the money devil body and boots. It is an insult to the free-coinage Democrats, and in its cowardice it slaps all honest men of all parties squarely in the face. . . . The convention, instead of making a platform to fit the principles of the party and on which General Hardin had won popular approval, concluded to dodge the financial issue altogether. They made no declaration in favor of the British gold standard and none in favor of the free coinage of silver. It is true they indorsed the platform which Cleveland and Carlisle have repudiated, and voted down by a tremendous majority a resolution indorsing the financial policy of the Administration, including the bond issues, but in spite of that the platform is as cowardly and as disgraceful an affair as ever emanated from men professing to have the courage of their convictions.

"The cowardice of the utterance would amount to nothing if it were not calculated to weaken the chances of the bold free-coinage Democrat whose views and whose candidacy represent the honest masses of Kentucky."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

Compromised in the Good Old Way.—"All that the Kentucky Democrats have done is to give Mr. Cleveland a general indorsement, and all that they have said about the money question is this: 'We reaffirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the National Democratic platform of 1892.' . . .

"The Democratic National platform of 1892 was notoriously a straddle. In the famous extra-session debate on the bill repealing the Sherman silver law of 1890 the majority of the Democratic Party in the House and Senate interpreted that platform as a declaration in favor of bimetallism and free and equal coinage for both metals. Not one of them quoted it to support the gold monometallic policy to which Mr. Cleveland has now committed his party.

"In reaffirming the money plank of 1892 the Kentucky Democrats have simply compromised in the good old way by resolving an old platform over again, which each faction subscribes to as O. K., according to its own interpretation of it only.

"A succession of Southern conventions like the one that has just sent the Kentucky Democrats home full of whisky and bad temper, with a platform that is obnoxious to one half of them and a candidate that is objectionable to the other half, may be fun for Mr. Cleveland, but it will be death to the solidity of the South and destruction to National Democratic hopes."—*The Recorder (Rep.), New York.*

A False Issue.—"In the minds of Democrats who have been faithful to the party through storm and sunshine and who expect to adhere to its fortunes with unshaken fidelity, the first feeling which the news of the Kentucky battle kindles is one of profound regret that extremes have begotten extremes until a conflict which threatens the harmony of the party in several States has been produced. . . .

"Why should any Democrat be forced to choose between a gold standard and a 16 to 1 ratio? Why should any Democrat be forced to indorse the whole of the President's financial policy and the Secretary's opinions or to acquiesce in the establishment of a particular ratio as a test of Democracy?

"*The Republic* has said before that this is a false issue. The Democratic Party is for free coinage. The Jeffersonian and Jacksonian plan was to decide upon a principle of hard-money currency and then to examine into the business fact of metallic values.

"In Kentucky the false issue was fought over and fought out in a convention where the extremes had so managed that many

voters would be dissatisfied with any result."—*Republic (Dem.)*, *St. Louis*.

"We congratulate the country on the rout of the free-silver men at Louisville yesterday. There are Republicans—some of them modestly think and speak of themselves as leading Republicans—who rejoice whenever a Democratic convention goes hopelessly wrong, and grieve whenever it shows a glimmering of sense and patriotism. They may be very zealous party men, but they are mighty poor Americans."—*The Courier (Rep.)*, *Hartford*.

"We said last week, as, indeed, we have several times had occasion to say, that if the free-silverites failed to carry the Kentucky Democratic Convention the free-silver movement might be set down as a failure, seeing that such movements never survive a decisive defeat. Well, the free-silver movement has failed in Kentucky, and by consequence, there is no possible chance for the silverites to carry that State. She has declared it to be her purpose to stand by the Administration."—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, *Richmond*.

"If the friends of sound money in the Democratic Party choose to interpret the action of the Convention at Louisville as a victory for their ideas, they can, perhaps, give a better reason for their opinion than the silver men could for considering it a free-coinage triumph. Nevertheless, to an unprejudiced observer there would seem to have been more of compromise in the Convention's action than of real victory for either side."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, *Providence*.

"What does it mean? Simply nothing, as regards the currency question. The patriotism of Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle is not a question, and an indorsement of that does not indorse their financial policy, and if it does then we have the Chicago platform, which demanded a double standard, and Mr. Cleveland, who demands a single gold standard, both indorsed. Both can not be indorsed. One or the other must fail. Such a condition would make the present platform meaningless and absurd."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, *Louisville*.

"The result at Louisville will not lessen the vigor of the gallant free-coinage men of the South. On the contrary they will press the fight with renewed determination. But it should make clear to them that there is little to be hoped for from either of the old parties. There is not the slightest chance of the Republican Party declaring for silver. The potent Administration influence working through an army of office-holders and aided by the money power will hold the Democratic Party in its clamps. Silver men must realize that they will have to get together, and that speedily if they would hope for success in 1896."—*The Rocky Mountain News (Popul.)*, *Denver*.

"This declaration is a good-enough financial plank for all practical purposes. Grover Cleveland's position on the silver question is known of all men. There is no room for raising a question or a quibble about it. He is, and always has been, hostile, not only to the free coinage of silver, but to silver inflation in every form. In expressing their undiminished confidence in the President, after he had struck two heavy blows at the white metal—one by bringing about the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, the other by vetoing the bill for the coinage of the seigniorage—the Kentucky Democrats have ranged themselves distinctly in line with the better element of their party."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, *Boston*.

"The issue before the delegates was 'gold' or 'silver,' pure and simple, and nearly two thirds of them voted for the former. When that stronghold of Democracy—Kentucky—declares against free silver the supporters of that financial heresy have reason to despair of their success. The victory achieved by the Kentucky upholders of the gold standard and the defeat of the free silverites was not only general, but personal."—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, *Philadelphia*.

"Kentucky's State Convention shows that her Democrats believe in free speech and that they are not afraid to face any question of national importance demanding their attention. The silver and the anti-silver men had it out amid scenes of excitement and a war of eloquence such as have had few parallels in a State famous for the enthusiasm of her people. There was no foolish attempt to conceal the issue or to cloak it in a hypocritical pretense of peace. It was a fight to the finish with a fair field and no favors. The lungs called into requisition were as strong as the

sentiments to which they gave utterance. The attacks upon the Administration were met as fearlessly as they were made and carried the sympathy of an overwhelming majority."—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, *Detroit*.

"The immediate consequence of Mr. Cleveland's triumph in Kentucky will be a subsidence of the silver craze in Texas, in Missouri, in North Carolina, and probably in all the States. Convalescence will proceed rapidly, and it will not be restricted to the Democratic Party. The Republicans will get some of the benefit. We shall soon discover an improved tone among their leaders. Harrison, Reed, and McKinley will all find it much easier to talk than it was a little while ago, and such newspapers as *The Tribune* will be much bolder than they were."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

"If the Cleveland wing of the party can capture a State so far South and West as Kentucky it surely has a 'right smart chance' to capture the national convention. The wavering element of the party, the 'Conservatives,' as they were called at Louisville, may see in the result in Kentucky a straw on the stream of Democratic public opinion showing which way the current is flowing."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, *Chicago*.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE KIEL DEMONSTRATION.

ALL Europe professes to regard the recent Kiel celebrations as an encouraging demonstration of international good-feeling. The speeches of the German Emperor and foreign representatives, which formed one of the interesting features of the occasion, dwelt on the "new era of peace" ushered in by the opening of the great canal, which is itself a triumph of orderly and peaceful industrial development. The cooperation of all civilized nations in the festivities is construed by the European Press to signify a general anxiety to avoid friction and maintain political harmony. In America, however, a totally different view is taken of the "true inwardness" of the demonstration. The whole affair is treated as largely a sham, and the presence of so many foreign war-ships is attributed wholly to the desire of each country to display its own naval strength. Thus *The New York Evening Post*, ridiculing the talk about the new era of peace, says:

"In the very gathering of war-vessels there is manifest a spirit the reverse of peace-loving. Each nation sends its biggest ships and heaviest guns, not simply as an act of courtesy, but also as a kind of international showing of teeth. The British navy despatches ten of its most powerful vessels merely as a sample of what it has in reserve, and with the air as of one saying, 'Be warned in time, O ye nations, and provoke not the mistress of the seas.' French and Russian squadrons, in like manner, put on their ugliest frown lest host William should presume upon the jollification to make too friendly advances. Our own American ships join the fleet with the feeling doubtless animating many an officer and sailor on board that it is time the haughty Europeans learned that there was a rising naval power across the sea which they had better not trifle with. A different result could scarcely be expected from an invitation extended by fire-eating Wilhelm. The affair is very like an appeal to 'liquor up' addressed by Alkali Ike to Silverado Bill and Tombstone Tom. Bill and Tom walk up, lay their 'guns' and knives on the bar, and tell Ike that they will drink with him, but that it will be a bad day for him if they catch him at any of his tricks.

"An especial air of bouffe attaches to the presence of the French and Russians. As lovers of international peace, especially as lovers of Germany, they are truly comic. The French fleet, in fact, could hardly get away at all. The Minister for Foreign Affairs had to answer a shower of interpellations as to what the government meant by showing courtesy to Germany while Alsace and Lorraine still lie a-bleeding. M. Hanotaux could save himself only by assuring the Chamber that the whole thing was an empty form, and that all true Frenchmen could keep on as before hating the Prussian despoilers and getting ready for a speedy *revanche*. Even so the rage and fury over the thing in some parts of France are great and unconcealed. . . .

"But the most striking insincerity of all is to be found in the

opening of the Kiel canal itself. It is dedicated to 'the traffic of the world.' Hence its international significance, hence all the rejoicing and glorification. But what do Germany, and France, and the other continental Powers really think about the traffic of the world? Why, at this very moment, as for twenty years past, they are straining every nerve to fetter and hinder and reduce as far as possible the free commercial intercourse of nations. . . . Until this proscriptive spirit of commercial hostility and jealousy passes away, or wears itself out through sheer absurdity, you may open as many inter-oceanic canals as you please, but you can not persuade sensible people that your talk about their significance for international good feeling and the general love of peace is anything but a bit of transparent insincerity."

The Chicago Chronicle, from a somewhat different standpoint, finds the Kiel celebration incongruous and anomalous. It says:

"It is the purest barbarism, this pageant at Kiel. Held in celebration of a work of peace, it assumes the form of an apotheosis of war. Mortal enemies gather there, displaying their weapons while they conceal their enmity behind forced friendliness. Cannon planned for war are fired for courtesy. The chip is on everybody's shoulder. The emperor himself eulogizes the display of armaments. 'The iron-armed might which is assembled in Kiel harbor,' he said, 'should at the same time serve as a symbol of peace and of the cooperation of all European peoples to the advancement and maintenance of Europe's mission of civilization.' Experience controverts this theory. He who has a gun wishes to shoot it. The nation which is fit for war wants to make war. The one serious menace to European peace to-day is the fact that every European nation is prepared for war."

"The digging of the Kiel canal was a distinct service to civilization; the manner of its celebration is a tribute to barbarism. It was dug, theoretically, to encourage maritime commerce, and most of the vessels gathered to celebrate its completion were of the type known as commerce destroyers. As for the burdens laid upon commerce by the expense of maintaining the costly fleets gathered at Kiel, it is enough to say that they discourage commercial enterprise, bear heavily upon trade, and are wholly inexcusable in this era when, barring kingly ambitions, peace on earth reigns supreme."

According to *The St. Paul Globe*, royalty and privilege were on exhibition at Kiel rather than industry. It says:

"What is the place of a fleet of ironclads to-day in the advancement of civilization? What pirate fleets are there to be swept from the high seas? What inferior and savage nation exists to whom we might convey the illuminating influence of modern civilization by casting upon it the search-light of a squadron of war-ships? There is but one assault at this moment in which the nations might unite their forces heartily on the plea that they were working for modern civilization. Yet not one of the governments represented at Kiel would dare to propose an armed alliance with the others for the purpose of chasing out of Europe the hideous and cruel Turk."

"Would a conflict between the splendid iron-clads, or any two of the nations represented at Kiel, aid in any way the cause of civilization? Are not these armaments, on the contrary, the relics and witnesses of surviving barbarism? The most savage features of any nation are its munitions of war. The purpose of most of those which Europe provides in such profusion by taxes upon a burdened people is to keep those people themselves in humble subjection to the powers above them."

The "pageantry of oppression" is what *The Minneapolis Times* calls the Kiel naval pageant, upon which it comments as follows:

"The fact that the opening of this magnificent waterway is valued more for its military than for its commercial advantages, and that it was celebrated by the booming of ordnance from the assembled war fleets of the world, is an indictment of civilization. For if the so-called 'civilized' nations of the world need such vast enterprises for military operations and such enormous navies as are now maintained at the expense of the people, then the human nature of the Caucasian race has not improved in the least since the time of Columbus or by the great discovery he made. If such navies are necessary, then liberty is impossible and despotism is a condition necessary for the human race."

JUSTICE BROWN ON THE DANGERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address before the Law School of Yale which is attracting much attention in the Press. He spoke of the problems and dangers which are threatening the stability of our Republic, and of the probable changes in our social system. According to him, the country is threatened chiefly from three directions: municipal misgovernment, corporate greed, and the tyranny of labor. We quote the essential part of the address:

"Municipal misgovernment has come upon us with universal suffrage and the growth of large cities, and in general seems to flourish in a ratio exactly proportioned to the size of the city. The activities of urban life are so intense, the pursuit of wealth or of pleasure so absorbing, as upon the one hand to breed an indifference to public affairs, while upon the other



JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN.

the expenditures are so large, the value of the franchises at the disposal of the cities so great, and the opportunities for illicit gain so manifold, that the municipal legislators whose standard of honesty is rarely higher than the average of those who elect them, fall an easy prey to the designing and unscrupulous.

"Tho I am unwilling to believe that corporations are solely responsible for our municipal misgovernment, the fact remains that bribery and corruption are so universal as to threaten the very structure of society. Universal suffrage, which it was confidently supposed would inure to the benefit of the poor man, is so skillfully manipulated as to rivet his chains, and secure to the rich man a predominance in politics he has never enjoyed under a restricted system. Probably in no country in the world is the influence of wealth more potent than in this, and in no period of our history has it been more powerful than now."

"Mobs are never logical, and are prone to seize upon pretexts rather than upon reasons, to wreak their vengeance upon whole classes of society. There was probably never a flimsier excuse for a great riot than that given for the sympathetic strike of last Summer, but back of it were substantial grievances to which the conscience of the citizens seems to have been finally awakened. If wealth will not respect the rules of common honesty in the use of its power, it will have no reason to expect moderation or discretion on the part of those who resist its encroachments. . . ."

"I have spoken of corporate greed as another source of peril to the State. Corporations are a necessity in every civilized State. They have a practical monopoly of land transportation, of mining, manufacturing, banking, and insurance; and within their proper sphere they are a blessing to the community. On the other hand, the ease with which charters are procured has produced great abuses. Corporations are formed under the laws of one State for the sole purpose of doing business in another, and railways are built in California under charters granted by the States east of the Mississippi, for the purpose of removing their litigation to Federal courts."

"Worse than this, however, is the combination of corporations in so-called trusts, to limit production, stifle competition, and monopolize the necessities of life. The extent to which this has already been carried is alarming, the extent to which it may hereafter be carried is revolutionary. Indeed, the evils of ag-

gregated wealth are nowhere seen in more odious form. The truth is that the entire corporate legislation of the country is sadly in need of overhauling, but the difficulty of procuring concurrent action on the part of forty-four States is apparently insuperable.

"From a wholly different quarter proceeds the third and most immediate peril to which I have called your attention—the tyranny of labor. It arises from the apparent inability of the laboring man to perceive that the rights he exacts he must also concede. Laboring men may defy the laws of the land and pull down their own houses and those of their employers about their heads, but they are powerless to control the law of nature—that great law of supply and demand—in obedience to which industries arise, flourish for a season, and decay, and both capital and labor receive their appropriate reward."

Coming to the question of remedial legislation, Judge Brown declared that the outlook for a solution of the labor problem was not at all encouraging. Arbitration and profit-sharing he did not regard as efficacious, and complete Socialism would be a return to barbarism. He sympathized, however, with the movement for government control of natural monopolies, saying on this point:

"While I feel assured that the social disquietude of which I have spoken does not point to the destruction of private property, it is not improbable that it will result to the gradual enlargement of the functions of government and to the ultimate control of natural monopolies. Indeed, wherever the proposed business is of a public or semi-public character and requires special privileges of the State or a partial delegation of governmental powers, such, for instance, as the condemnation of land, or a special use or disturbance of the public streets for the laying of rails, pipes, or wires, there would seem to be no sound reason why such franchises, which are for the supposed benefit of the public, should not be exercised directly by the public. Such is, at least, the tendency in modern legislation in nearly every highly civilized State but our own, where great corporate interests, by parading the dangers of paternalism and Socialism, having succeeded in securing franchises which properly belong to the public."

Justice Brown, it will be remembered, was one of the minority which protested so vigorously against the overthrow of the income tax by the Supreme Court. His Yale address is virtually an amplified statement of the views in regard to the "encroachments of wealth" expressed in his dissenting opinion in the income-tax case. Following are some Press comments on his survey of the situation.

The Situation Not so Bad as Painted.—"The campaign of education in a new era of political discussion for this country is fairly started when a justice of the United States Supreme Court chooses as the subject of a Yale commencement address the social wrongs and resulting dangers involved in the unrestrained operations of trusts and incorporated monopolies. . . .

"*The World* does not believe that the situation is as bad as this able jurist portrays it. We have seen too many demonstrations of the truth that in a republic all needed reforms are possible to doubt the ultimate correction of the evils and abuses which Justice Brown points out, without diverting the Government from its original plan and purpose. But such an admonition from such a source is the most significant utterance of the commencement season."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Illogical Argument for Government Control.—"It is difficult also to follow Justice Brown's reasoning in favor of Government control of 'natural monopolies.' The only reason which he assigns is that a tendency in this direction exists in nearly every highly civilized State except our own, 'where great corporate interests, by parading the dangers of paternalism and Socialism, have succeeded in securing franchises which properly belong to the public.' The natural inference from such statements is that there are no dangers in paternalism and Socialism which we need apprehend. This is certainly not a judicial view to take of the case. . . . Every business conducted upon a large scale is by judicial determination 'affected with a public interest,' but the logical gap between this premise and the conclusion that the Government ought to carry on every such business is wide, and, in our view, impassable. There is a premise lacking, to the effect that the Government is competent to carry on business with as much economy and with as good results, on the whole, as pri-

vate enterprise. This premise can only be established by referring to experience, and those who 'parade the dangers of paternalism and Socialism' have no anxiety concerning the results of such an appeal. Whenever Government shall have proved itself a good business manager, it will very likely take control of natural monopolies; but it is important to insist that substantial evidence of this competency shall be furnished before private enterprise is driven out of the great field which it is now so splendidly exploiting."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Poor Food for Young Men.—"It is one thing for Justice Brown of the Supreme Court to lose faith in a Democratic form of government, and another thing for him to tell the Yale graduates so in a commencement address. Lack of faith in our own institutions is poor food to put in the mouths of young men. Ashes have their uses, but making bread is not one of them. . . .

"The three chief perils which threaten our free institutions, he says, are municipal corruption, corporate greed, and the tyranny of labor. But, when he hints that there is no power in our system than can save us from political death by these perils, he propounds revolutionary ideas which, to say the least, are not healthful diet for young college graduates. . . .

"And when he quotes and practically indorses an English writer [Professor Bryce] to the effect that the most abject tyranny under the sun is that suffered by the masses of so-called free American citizens under the omnipotent power of soulless corporations, he removes himself not only beyond the pale of American thought but of the truth. Much of Justice Brown's address is, however, worthy of profound thought, tho the speech would have been much better suited to a constitutional convention than to a college class."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Chicago.

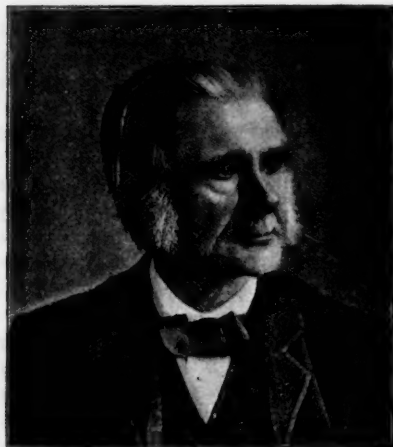
Are We Becoming Callous and Flippant?—"The three great perils which menace the immediate future of the country, and even threaten the stability of its institutions, are municipal corruption, corporate greed, and the tyranny of labor. It is interesting to observe, however, to how great an extent a further analysis of the orator's statement of these perils virtually resolves them into one, namely, corporate greed. Or, if this is too strong a statement, the other two perils stand to this one in the relation of effects to cause. Corporations indeed may not be held solely responsible for municipal misgovernment, but they contribute largely to it by their operations in seeking the valuable franchises which they possess, and the unscrupulous means which they employ in these operations. So also as to the tyranny of labor. In attempting a consolidation of trade unions, with a view to dictating the terms upon which industry and transportation shall be carried on, labor is taking its cue from capital. . . .

"These are not the words of an agitator or an alarmist. They are a calm presentation of the problems of the time, made by a judge of the supreme tribunal of the country, speaking, with the full sense of the responsibility of his position, to members of the legal profession. Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the situation is that the corporate abuses which Judge Brown described have become so common that they make little impression upon the public conscience. We have become so accustomed to tricky charters, taken out under loose statutes for the express purpose of evading responsibility; to the wrecking of corporations by those who are elected to positions of trust in them; to the corrupting of legislatures and city councils by almost undisguised bribery in the interest of contestants for franchises; to the issue of stocks, not for sale at market price, but for distribution to insiders, and to the extension of monopolies in this direction and that, for the purpose of extorting profit from the many for the enrichment of the few, that we have become callous to considerations of right and wrong, and are too apt to treat as a joke, or as pardonable sharp practise, transactions which, if tolerated too long, may become a menace to our institutions and to the social order. It may not be cheering, but it should be profitable, to look at these matters now and then in the light of such serious words of warning as those spoken by Justice Brown."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

"What Mr. Justice Brown urged upon the young Yalensians should be impressed upon the minds and hearts of all American youth. The farmers, the planters, the mechanics, and the merchants of 1776 had quite as much to do as the lawyers associated with them in declaring and establishing our national independence."—*The Spy (Rep.)*, Worcester.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

THOMAS H. HUXLEY, the great English biologist, died at Eastbourne on June 29. "His death," says *The New York Recorder*, "removes another, and almost the last remaining, of the great group of Englishmen of science by whom the reign of Victoria in its latter part has been filled with aggressive rationalism. Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Spencer are the



THOMAS H. HUXLEY.

four names around which scientific skepticism has rallied and acquired a popular vogue in England. Only Herbert Spencer now remains among the living." The following brief sketch of Professor Huxley's career is given in *The New York Times*:

"Thomas Henry Huxley was born at Ealing, in Middlesex, England, May 4, 1825. He went for two years and a half to the semi-public school, of which his father was a

master, but his education was carried on at home principally. In 1842 he went to the medical school attached to the Charing Cross Hospital. In 1845 he passed the first M.B. examination at the University of London, and was placed second in the list of honors for anatomy and physiology.

"He had some experience of the duties of his profession among the poor of London before joining, in 1846, the medical service of the Royal Navy. He was attached to Haslar Hospital. There he was selected, through the influence of Sir John Richardson, to be Assistant Surgeon to H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*. The ship was commanded by Capt. Owen Stanley. It surveyed the inner route within the Barrier Reef, and the east coast of Australia and New Guinea. It returned to England in November, 1850. During this period Huxley investigated the fauna of the seas, and sent to the Royal Society several communications about them which made him famous.

"In 1853 he left the naval service, and a year later became Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh. From 1863 to 1869 he was Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. He was twice chosen Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1869 and 1870 he was President of the Geological Society, having previously served as Secretary. During the same period he was President of the Ethnological Society. In 1870 he filled the office of President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a corresponding member of the Academies of Berlin, Munich, St. Petersburg, and other foreign scientific societies. He received honorary degrees from several universities. He was a member of the London School Board from 1870 to 1872. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1872. He became a trustee of the British Museum and a member of the Senate of the University of London. There were no honors in the gift of nations to men of science which did not come naturally to him. He refused recently the decoration of Germany, because it was the gift of an emperor."

Speaking of his work and scientific rank, *The New York Sun* says:

"By his individual work in his special department of science, biology, Professor Huxley made important additions to the facts and truths gathered by Darwin from his observations of animals and plants, by Tyndall from his researches in physics, and by Mr. Spencer from his studies in sociology, and upon which, collectively considered, the doctrine of evolution is based. It was, of course, his contributions to exact knowledge in the particular field of biological investigation that caused him to be elected President of the Royal Society. But he was honored by scores of thousands who were unacquainted with the value of his achievements in the line of strictly scientific inquiry, but who

could appreciate the admirable clearness of his expositions and the animation and the vigor of his controversial writings. No Englishman of his time, not even Mr. Spencer, has combined with scientific competence such remarkable literary gifts, nor has any other man done so much to popularize the discoveries, conclusions, and surmises of science throughout the English-speaking world. He has done for England in the last half of the Nineteenth Century what Voltaire did for France in the last half of the Eighteenth; he has been the great expounder of the drift of philosophical opinion, the chief interpreter of the non-religious thought of his day. . . . There is no doubt that he accomplished a marvelous work in the diffusion of the winnowed and digested results of scientific research. When we contrast the reception given in England to Darwin's 'Origin of Species' less than forty years ago with the actual or recent approach to predominance of the doctrine of evolution among educated men, we can measure the tremendous force of the propagandist agencies which have been operative in the interval. It is no disparagement of his coadjutors to say that Thomas Henry Huxley was the most conspicuous dynamic factor in that amazing transformation of opinion."

MR. DANA'S VICTORY IN THE LIBEL CASE.

THE application for a warrant to remove Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of *The New York Sun*, to Washington, for trial on a charge of a criminal libel against Mr. Noyes, editor of *The Washington Star*, has been denied by Judge Addison Brown, of the Federal District Court at New York. The decision is hailed by many newspapers as a great victory for the liberty of the Press, its effect being that editors and publishers, if charged with libel, must be tried in the place where the paper is actually published and can not be removed for trial to the District of Columbia merely because copies of the paper were circulated there. Judge Brown bases his decision on two grounds: technical insufficiency of the indictment, and the inapplicability of the statutes providing for removal proceedings to libel cases, which are not triable in Federal courts at all. "The District of Columbia, says the Judge, 'has no special privilege in this regard. For, as between all the States and all the Federal districts in the country, there could be no removal in a case like the present. No Federal court has cognizance of such a case as this, and as between the States there is no extradition, except of fugitives from justice. This defendant is not a fugitive; he has not fled from the District of Columbia. He was not there, and there is no such thing as constructive flight.' The decision does not deal with the larger question whether a publisher may be tried for libel in every jurisdiction where the libel is circulated by his agents. It does not say whether, if Mr. Dana should come voluntarily within the limits of the District, he would not be liable to arrest and trial. The appended comments will show how the decision is viewed by the editorial confraternity:

"Judge Addison Brown of the District Court of the United States yesterday handed down in the case of Mr. Dana an opinion which will endear him to every lover of liberty and of the freedom of the Press, and will place him in public esteem by the side of John Marshall and Samuel Blatchford. . . . Once again has the liberty of the Press been upheld by a Federal judge in the city of New York, and the scheme to remove an editor for trial for alleged libel to a distant locality by arbitrary process of law has been forever defeated."—*The Sun, New York*.

"[The decision] is a victory for justice, equal rights, and a free Press. It is a decision in which every citizen, regardless of his profession, and every newspaper man, regardless of his habitation, should rejoice. A contrary decision would have been practically the reestablishment throughout the whole country of the old English law of seditious libel, which was a most potent instrument of tyrannical and corrupt government. . . . In resisting to the utmost the Noyes contention Mr. Dana became the benefactor of every member of his profession and the defender of every other class of people whose rights it may be in the future somebody's interest to assail."—*The Tribune, New York*.

"This is a just and righteous decision, since it forbids what in

practise might be harsh and oppressive and in principle is clearly unjust. While it leaves open the liability of an editor or publisher to prosecution for libel in another State or in the District of Columbia if he comes voluntarily within the jurisdiction, it is much to know that he can not be taken from his home, where he is known and respected, and forcibly removed for trial before strangers and an unfamiliar, and, perhaps, hostile court. We do not forget that a district court is not of final jurisdiction, but the thorough and dispassionate manner with which Judge Brown elucidates and illumines the law in its application to the case before him and the manifest good sense and justice of his conclusion warrants the belief that if appealed the law of removal in libel cases will be held to be as this learned judge has stated it."—*The Press, Philadelphia*.

"The importance of this decision to personal liberty and securing safety from oppression and wrong can scarcely be over-estimated. Had the finding of the Court been otherwise, and Federal courts held to have jurisdiction of offenses that were not offenses against Federal laws, the liberty of the people would have been greatly endangered and a most extraordinary authority would have been vested, so far as the decision could vest it, in the Federal tribunals. It would have been a blow at the people's rights, guaranteed to them by the Federal as well as their State Constitutions, that could not be tolerated."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

"Mr. Dana deserves the applause of the Press and people of this country for blasting a dangerous theory—a theory hostile to the freedom of the Press and subversive of the Constitution and repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon idea that no man ought to be punished before he is tried."—*The Dispatch, Richmond*.

"A mighty good day's work for this country Addison Brown, J. put in when he wrote it. No vindictive persecution of citizens under the forms and by means of the machinery of the law! No judicial kidnapping in the United States of America!"—*The Courant, Hartford*.

"It is difficult to see that the decision enunciates any very great stay to the liberty of the Press, altho it checks a practise that might be highly inconvenient to editors with a penchant for matter that the libel laws object to."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg*.

WHAT GOVERNMENT COSTS.

IT is not easy for the ordinary citizen to find out what the cost of our Government is from the statistical statements published regularly by the Treasury. "It needs," as Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known economist, says in an exhaustive article on the subject (*Harper's Weekly*, New York), "a skilled accountant to sort the items and to measure the relative importance of each charge." Frequently appropriations are made for public works and improvements on which the expenditure extends over a number of years, and the public mind is confused by partizan efforts to make out a charge of extravagance against the Congress making the appropriation. Regarding the actual cost of Government, Mr. Atkinson writes:

"The true annual cost of supporting this Government, including civil and military service, naval service, the construction of public works and improvements, miscellaneous expenditures, interest, pensions, sugar bounties, and other charges, has been, from 1880 to 1894 inclusive, on the average, a fraction over two hundred and eighty-two million dollars (\$282,000,000); the average revenue during the same period, a fraction over three hundred and sixty-five million dollars (\$365,000,000). The surplus, mainly applied to the reduction of debt, has averaged eighty-three million dollars (\$83,000,000) a year. The nearest approach to a billion-dollar expenditure in any two years occurred in 1893 and 1894, when the amount, aside from the postal service, not including the postal deficiency, came to less than seven hundred and fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000), or three quarters of a billion. Of course annual expenditures increase somewhat with the growth of population. During the last administration expenditures were increased both in amount and in proportion to numbers. They are now being diminished in the aggregate and yet more in the ratio per head of population. The following table gives the

facts, omitting the postal service, also omitting premium on bonds purchased and other non-recurrent items. If these latter items were included, the average per capita expenditure would show nineteen (19) cents per head more:

Year.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditures.	Per Head.
1880.....	\$333,526,401	\$6.825	\$258,902,180	\$5.298
1881.....	360,782,293	7.193	253,137,478	5.047
1882.....	403,525,250	7.864	248,244,691	4.837
1883.....	398,287,581	7.587	258,045,546	4.916
1884.....	348,519,870	6.491	237,650,244	4.426
1885.....	323,690,706	5.895	253,674,439	4.620
1886.....	336,439,727	5.992	236,383,979	4.210
1887.....	371,403,278	6.470	261,737,657	4.560
1888.....	379,266,075	6.463	253,404,650	4.320
1889.....	387,050,059	6.454	275,104,407	4.587
1890.....	403,080,983	6.577	291,028,440	4.749
1891.....	392,612,447	6.270	346,845,214	5.539
1892.....	354,937,784	5.548	333,872,752	5.219
1893.....	385,819,629	5.899	370,132,606	5.659
1894.....	297,722,019	4.455	357,231,799	5.346
Total.....	\$5,476,664,102		\$4,235,486,082	
Average.....	\$365,110,940		\$282,365,738	

Difference in totals, \$4,241,178,020; in averages, \$82,745,200.

"Even this table does not show all the facts as to the actual cost of government. During the years 1891 to 1894 inclusive the direct-tax charge assessed during the war was returned to the amount of \$15,218,665. Sugar bounties which had been declared unlawful by the district court of the District of Columbia were paid to sugar-planters to the amount of \$29,797,398.13."

From 1882 to 1889, continues Mr. Atkinson, the cost of our Government was only \$4.58 per head, while the revenue was \$6.50 a head. Since 1890 excessive expenditure and diminished revenue have brought about a temporary deficit, but if the future Congresses are reasonably economical, "there can be little doubt that the revenue at \$5 per head will develop the surplus of \$1,200,000,000 in the next fifteen years, which may be applied to the final payment of the debt of the United States." In that event "the cost of the Government, interest, and diminishing pensions will be \$4 per head."

Turning next to the cost of government in other countries, Mr. Atkinson finds that our burden is very light indeed in comparison with that of other nations. He writes:

"Even at five dollars per head our rate of national taxation is but a fraction over one half as much as that imposed in Great Britain for the same national expenditures. It is as far as I can ascertain, less than one half the taxation of Germany for imperial purposes; but that comparison is rendered uncertain by the large element of expenditures of the kingdoms forming the empire, which are included in our national bill of cost. At five dollars per head our national taxation will be about one third that of France. But here again the true burden upon France is rendered obscure by the constant deficit and the obligations of the Government on the part of railway service. It is also about one third the burden upon poor Italy. If we take out the one dollar per head which is to be applied to the final payment of the debt, and deal only with the ratio of the cost of our Government to that of their governments, our position is correspondingly improved. But even this comparison does not show the true relative burden of national taxation.

"If our cost of government shall be but four dollars for the next fifteen years it will come to less than two per cent. of our average product. The imperial taxation upon Great Britain on a much less product per capita must be at least treble our own in ratio to product, while that of France bears a yet greater proportion to production. That of Germany takes out from the product of a poor soil so much that there is barely enough to support a large proportion of the population, while it is alleged that the imperial taxation of Italy absorbs at least thirty per cent. of the product of the whole country. These are the machine-using nations with which we are about to enter into competition in supplying the great markets of the world with the products of the field, the forest, the mine, and the factory."

HOBBS—I tell you I'd like to have a wife who could discuss questions of the day with me. Now, I suppose when you get home your wife never talks over the money question with you, does she?

Poorpurse—Doesn't talk over the money question? You just ought to hear her when she wants a new hat.—*The Record, Chicago*.

TREATMENT OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

FLOGGING, which was reestablished in England in 1863 as part of the prison system, has of late been more and more frequently resorted to by the courts as a means of reforming habitual criminals, and both judges and juries have often expressed regret that the law does not permit an application of the "cat" to a much larger proportion of criminals. S. A. K. Strahan, M.D., writing in *The Westminster Review* (London, June), deplors this growing popularity of the "brutal and degrading" device, and sees in the fact strong evidence of the total failure of the modern English prison system. Not one of the objects, he says, of that system, even with flogging as a feature, has been attained, and punishment has virtually become nothing but a "vengeful infliction of suffering." The essential defect of the discredited system he points out in the following passage:

"Our treatment of criminals is founded upon the erroneous supposition that the root of all crime is voluntary viciousness; and that it is possible, therefore, to terrorize the law-breaker into living a law-abiding life. If we would once recognize the perfectly established fact that a very large part of the crime committed is the outcome of inherited vicious temperament, and beyond the will of the individual, we would be in a fair way to the establishment of a new prison system which would be as economical and beneficial to society as it would be humane. It is certain beyond a doubt that the vast majority of recidivists are instinctive criminals, and are consequently incapable of keeping inside the law while free agents. Their will-power is weak or altogether absent, and their evil instincts are strong. Being thus constituted, they fall at the slightest temptation, or without any, whatever the threatened punishment may be."

Taking this view of the matter, Dr. Strahan believes that while first offenders should be treated leniently and mercifully, persons guilty of second or third offenses should be treated with severity. We should arrest and try a person guilty of the first offense, but we should not punish him. Such a course would teach him that the law can reach him and that society is desirous of his reformation and well-being. In those cases in which this method will really prevent a relapse into crime, it is clear that both the offender and society would gain. As for those who, in spite of this merciful course, offend a second time, Dr. Strahan says:

"In such cases it is probable that short and rigorous sentences would prove more satisfactory than those sufficiently long to acclimatize the individual to the hardship of prison life and dull or kill his sense of self-respect. It is in such cases, and in such cases alone, that short sentences can be advocated with reason."

"If leniency on first offending and smart punishment for two or three later offenses prove equally ineffective for good, then we may take it that the individual either can not or will not give up his anti-social ways, and the one aim of the law should be the protection of society. To insure this it is not necessary that the irreclaimable criminal should be flogged until he howls, or even that he should be harshly treated. All that is necessary is that he should be prevented preying upon his neighbors; that he should, like any other lunatic, be locked up as being irresponsible for his actions and unfitted to mix with society. If he can be made to earn his living in his retreat, so much the better; but, even if this can not be effected, he may still be kept in idleness, well fed and clothed, for very much less than is at present spent upon his repeated apprehensions, conviction, and detention in prison under the short-sentence system, not to mention the enormous loss to society occasioned by his depredations when free."

"Not only would continued incarceration of the instinctive criminal effectually protect society against him, but it would protect him against himself; protect those he lures from honesty and educates in the ways of crime during his brief periods of freedom; and, above all, it would limit to a great extent the propagation of his kind, which is as well-defined an abnormal variety of civilized humanity as could be named."

"On all these grounds I would advocate the passing of indefinite sentences of detention in industrial penitentiaries established for the purpose, upon all convicted prisoners who had already undergone three or four terms of punitive imprisonment. We pass

a sentence of indefinite imprisonment upon the person who says the Bank of England is his and acts to the annoyance of the public. Why, then, should we not do the same with the person who has proved by his actions, again and again repeated, that he considers he has a right to throttle and rob any one he meets, to the much greater annoyance of the public? We might just as well commit the lunatic to the asylum for a month, to be turned free at the expiration of that period regardless of his mental state, as to treat the instinctive criminal as we do to-day."

SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO CONTROL MILLIONAIRES.

HAS society the right to regulate the disposition of property by its wealthy members, and, if so, upon what principles should society undertake such regulation? Prof. William Smart, the English economist, devotes an article to the consideration of this subject in *The Saturday Review* (London), and answers the first question in the affirmative. He takes for an illustration a concrete case—viz., the report that Mr. Vanderbilt is about to erect a mansion in New York at the expense of a million dollars or more, and, putting the question whether Mr. Vanderbilt has "a right to do as he likes with his own," goes on to discuss it as follows:

"The economist will hesitate over the words 'his own.' The purest Individualist must admit that it is the association of men in a State, affording the conditions of peace, protection, and enforcement of contracts, that alone makes it possible for any man to become very wealthy. But, apart from this, in a society which is nothing if not organic, is there anything that is absolutely one's own except one's thoughts? Mill came across the difficulty in defending private property, and founded that institution on 'the right of producers to what they themselves have produced.' Suppose I take this canon, and admit that a man may be allowed to do as he likes with what he has 'produced.' Now it is possible that even such a large sum as a million may have been produced by a single man: that is to say that, but for him the immense amount of national wealth represented by a million of money would not be in the world at all. Mr. Edison, for example, might be considered to be such a producer. If, then, Mr. Vanderbilt could claim a position among inventors, he might possibly be allowed to pitch his million into the sea without interference—al tho the fact of having brought a thing into existence does not seem necessarily to carry with it the right to banish it from existence again. But, without in the least depreciating the services of the Vanderbilt family to American railways, will it be seriously contended that, but for Mr. Vanderbilt, the million of which he holds the disposal would not be in existence? In an organic society 'production' means and involves the cooperation of many men and many minds, working, on a raw material from the treasure house of Nature, with the tools which many generations have perfected. That a few men, under the competitive conditions of modern life, manage to 'buy out' their partners in the cooperation for a very small sum of wages and interest, tells us nothing at all as to the part they have played in the producing. And while there is nothing wrong, of course, in any man's getting the lion's share in any undertaking, yet, to the extent that Mr. Vanderbilt did not himself 'produce' the million, surely the community has an economic right to be consulted in the disposal of it."

If, then, society has the right to superintend the consumption of millionaires and veto their attempts at waste or abuse of property, how should it exercise this right? Professor Smart believes that society ought to encourage the transfer of wealth into the hands of other people and discourage what he calls the "petrifying of wealth." With reference to Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion, he says:

"The only legitimate criticism of this is that he has taken an extreme portion of wealth created by himself and society, and embedded it in a form from which it is unlikely that anything like a corresponding use can be got. This, however, I venture to think, is condemnation enough. It comes to the same thing, in its effects, as the consuming of immoderate quantities or great

values of food and drink. But, to prove it, I shall have to go a little deeper into economic theory.

"If the world is to grow richer—and the above figure of £36 per head seems to show that there is urgent need of this—it must not live upon its capital but upon its income, and, moreover, must not consume all its income but throw back some of it annually into capital. Wealth, however, does not increase by storage, but by perpetual reproduction at the hands of labor. Labor stands midway between wealth and wealth. It carries on the wealth of the past and its value, while passing it through the human worker. The world is not the poorer because its goods are thrown into the human furnace, for there they only change into other forms of force. All the same the perpetuation of that wealth by which man lives depends on the putting of it into shapes which *can* be consumed in sustaining the labor which reproduces it.

"Now to petrify wealth into the form of house room, is to put it into a shape which supports this labor while producing more wealth. But to petrify wealth into anything like a pyramid or a tomb, is to arrest the circular flow of wealth into labor and labor into wealth again. It is to set the workers to gather stones out of the fields, and then build cairns with them instead of plowing. And to the extent that Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion is of the nature of a pyramid—a cairn built for the glorification of the builder, and not for the living of the worker—it is condemned by a world which is still too poor to allow of waste. The best that can be said for Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion is that it is, after all, an 'everlasting habitation,' which will one day come to the hammer and be converted into a public gallery, or museum, or show place—alho it may be questioned if such a setting is not too expensive for any jewel.

"Of course, I shall be told that such a building 'gives work to artisans at the highest wages.' But surely any one can see that exactly the same might be said for building pyramids and tombs and the hanging gardens of Babylon. The further question about all such work is: What is it good for afterward? Does it bring wealth to a terminus, or does it carry it on by supplying the conditions under which fresh generations of men and women can get to work, reproducing the wealth as it is worn out? Is it sowing the fields with cairns, or with seed? If we turned all our labor and capital on to the making of fireworks, we should no doubt 'give work to artisans at the highest wages.' But what should we do with the fireworks once made but—put a match to them? Similarly if, after it is built, some one put a match to the Vanderbilt mansion, would anybody but Mr. Vanderbilt be very much the poorer?"

Free Silver Sentiments in Big Cities.—The anti-silver men claim that the popularity of free-coinage is confined to the country districts of the South and West, and that the large centers of population are solid for "sound money." *The Kansas City Journal* vigorously denies this assertion and points to the following facts:

"*The Chicago Record*, which has so far maintained a neutral stand on the subject, recently called for a test ballot on the question of the immediate free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to other nations. The vote was recorded by wards and extraordinary care was taken to throw out every ballot bearing any mark of fraud. The contest was kept up for two weeks, with the result that silver won by a majority of 3,120 votes out of a total of 12,936. In other words, a little over 62 per cent. of the voters favored the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and not quite 38 per cent. opposed it. And this vote was confined to the city of Chicago.

"About the same time that the Chicago paper started in on this test vote *The Boston Post*, one of the most persistent organs of the money power, undertook the same thing; but after a few days' trial the coupons were withdrawn from its columns, for the vote was going strongly the wrong way for the purposes of *The Post*. It was a cowardly as well as a dishonest thing to do, but there is nothing too cowardly or dishonest for those engaged in the robbery of a whole nation of people. Some sort of an excuse for the backdown had to be made, however, and this is what *The Post* said:

"The vote on the question propounded by *The Post* to its readers—"Shall the United States Government open its mints to

the free coinage of silver without regard to other nations and at a ratio of 16 to 1?"—shows a majority of 419 for free coinage. It also shows that the free-silver men among *The Post* readers are readier to proclaim their belief, more active and urgent in upholding their views, than are the men on the other side."

Commenting further on this result, *The Journal* says:

"It proves that the silver issue is not wholly a question of the East against the West. The advocates of free silver are found everywhere where the subject has been studied in the light of the necessities of the debtor classes as against the money power of Europe backed by the money kings of Wall Street. It proves that the demand for the free coinage of silver as well as gold does not come alone from the South and West, nor yet from the farmers, the miners and the mine owners. It also proves that you can not fool all the people anywhere as to what really is 'honest money.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE MEN AND THEIR PLATFORMS.—Morton—The need of a man of age and experience.

Reed—"I would be such a joke on the Democrats.

Harrison—One good turn deserves another.

Allison—The need of a good Western man.

Lincoln—Damn a mugwump.

Alger—It is time to vindicate the dark horse.

Hastings—"My State is unanimous."

Cameron—Cameron, and what the people want.

Foraker—"I may fool 'em yet."

McKinley—"I want it!"

—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

HORSES have accustomed themselves to it and no longer take fright at the bicycle costume. But men continue to be skittish.—*The Star, Washington.*

If the Kentucky Democrats cannot get together with a free-coinage candidate on a sound-money platform they ought to give up whisky for a while and drink glue until they do get together.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

THE manufacturers who are raising wages are guilty of base ingratitude toward McKinley, considering how much he has done for them.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

DAGGLES—I tell you the Democratic Party is looking up.

Waggles—Well, as it is on its back, it can't very well do anything else.—*The Tribune, New York.*

"YES," said the practical politician, "it is true that I have made \$200,000 in the last ten years, but I worked for it."

"Of course you did," replied the epigrammatical, if ungrammatical, lawyer, "but the question the people are asking each other now is, 'Who did you work?'"—*The Journal, Somerville.*

"Slowly and painfully, with her hand grasping the stair rail, the New Woman is ascending to the attic to join the roller skate, the pigs in the clover puzzle, and "Trilby."—*The Globe, Atchison.*

INJURED PASSENGER—"What is your number?" Trolley Brakeman—"Nineteen killed and forty wounded."—*Truth, New York.*

"YES," observed St. Peter, apologetically, "you will find us all torn up. The Woman's Bible necessitates moving nearly all the partitions."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

EMPLOYER—"I don't see why you should ask me to pay you more money; you do no more work than formerly." Typewrist—"No, sir; but you see I have a husband to support now."—*Puck, New York.*

THE Kentucky Gubernatorial silver candidate is gold-plated.—*The Recorder, New York.*

BY crossing the gold-bugs and silver-bugs at Cleveland a very inferior breed of straddle-bugs has been produced.—*The Post, Washington.*

OUR legal friends say the Whisky Trust is dead and buried, but it would be just as well to watch the grave a while.—*The News, Springfield.*

NATURE this year is disposed to encourage the free coinage of corn.—*The Courier, Buffalo.*

REGARDING the money question, the convention concluded to take its base on balls.—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*



EXCITEMENT AT THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

"Considerable uneasiness was manifested in the committee room when the subject of the free coinage of silver was taken up."—From a Newspaper Report.

—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SKETCH OF JAMES LANE ALLEN.

JAMES LANE ALLEN, one of the most popular and best beloved Southern authors, is a writer whose innate modesty and pride have kept his personality in the background. We know very little about him, and so we welcome a few biographical facts found in *The Bookman*, from the pen of Nancy Huston Banks, which we include in the following extract:

"Until the appearance of this story" ["A Kentucky Cardinal"], "his work had been almost exclusively in a minor key. A pathetic strain, having no note of morbidness in it, vibrates through 'The White Cow,' 'Flute and Violin,' 'Sister Dolorosa,' and 'Two Gentlemen of Kentucky,' and had come to be recognized as an inseparable element of the artistic beauty of his work. 'A Kentucky Cardinal' has shown that this is not true; that the use of the minor key was simply the result of the author's earlier views of art. This story is without a shadow, and its fresh, delicious humor is as sweet as the pathos of those that preceded it. Of literary art so fine that the highest critics have called it a classic, it possesses some additional indefinable quality which has en-



deared it to the average reader, who cares little for the classic for its own sake. . . .

"On both sides the author comes of Revolutionary stock. His maternal great-grandfather, Daniel Foster, was killed in the Revolution, and his widow, Mary McCullough, drew a pension up to her death in 1833. Of this sturdy Scotch-Irish parentage was Mr. Allen's mother, Helen Foster, who was born in Mississippi, who was married at fifteen, and who lived the greater part of her long life in Kentucky. The girlish bride brought a pretty fortune to her husband, and his great-grandfather, Richard Allen, the first of the family in the State, had been very wealthy, owning an enormous tract of land near Lexington. But before the birth of the author his father had lost not only his own fortune but that of his wife, and the family had become acquainted with such straitened means as it had never known before. Then followed the Civil War; the eldest son entered the army when but a lad; the father and second son suffered political banishment from the State, and thus there was no chance to better the fallen fortunes of the family. When they returned, the prostration, distress, and ruin of the times met them. . . .

"In the year of his graduation his father died. The two elder brothers had gone to seek their own fortune, and thus James Lane Allen became at twenty-one the breadwinner for three. Unable to leave home, it was necessary for him to find something to do, and he applied for the position of county school-teacher in the adjoining county, and received the appointment and held it for a year. The ensuing two years were spent teaching in Missouri; and he then returned to Kentucky to become private tutor on the border of Bourbon and Fayette Counties, where the scene of 'Butterflies' [which is to appear in *Harper's*] is supposed to be laid. After two years as a teacher in Transylvania University he was called to the chair of Latin and higher English in Bethany College, West Virginia. Two years later he was asked to resign in order that a clergyman might take his place. Disappointed with the profession in which such a calamity was possible, he resolved to begin at once to devote his life to that which he had always resolved to devote it to in the end—literature. Declining

afterward the offer of other professorships, he came to New York about ten years ago with a lead-pencil and a few dollars in his pocket, and not a letter of introduction. The struggle was at first fiercer, if that were possible, than he had found it from childhood, but at last he was free, and all that he asked was absolute freedom to live his own life, and liberty to do the work he loved."

PROFESSOR BOYESEN ON CHAUTAUQUA.

PROFESSOR BOYESEN seems to be a thoroughgoing son of his adopted country. If every naturalized foreigner were as truly American in feeling as he, there would be cause for congratulation along that line. This reflection comes from reading Professor Boyesen's article in the June *Cosmopolitan* on "The Chautauqua Movement." The learned professor thinks that the nearest realization of democracy which he has witnessed during his residence of a quarter of a century in the United States is this same "Movement." He confesses that it seemed to him a very Utopian scheme when he first heard of it, and he mentally associated it with such social experiments as that of Robert Owen at New Harmony, "foredoomed to failure, because ignoring some of the fundamental traits of our common nature." Particularly were his academic prejudices aroused by "the proposal to crowd a miscellaneous university curriculum into a Summer vacation of six or seven weeks, supplemented by correspondence and home-reading." He doubted if anything but shallowness and pretentious superficiality could result from such cramming, "alternating with unsystematic browsing along the edges of the arts and sciences. The professor says that in the light of later knowledge he is bound to admit that experience played him false, and that he was compelled to revise a multitude of preconceived notions.

In the Summer of 1889, Professor Boyesen was invited to deliver a course of lectures at Chautauqua. He tells us that he accepted half in the spirit of adventure, and accordingly put in an appearance, in the last week of July, and, like the spectator in the prolog to "Faust," composed himself, "with curious eyebrows raised sedately there, and hoped to be amazed." And he says that amazed he was, but not in the way he had expected. After describing the general appearance and conduct of the place, the professor continues:

"To address a Chautauqua audience is an experience which no one who has had it is likely to forget. The lecture, no matter what is its subject, is usually preluded by a voluntary on an enormous organ that occupies one wall of the great amphitheater, the seating capacity of which is about seven thousand. It requires lungs as strong as the organ bellows to make one's self heard for a full hour in this wide, open edifice, unenclosed on three sides, under whose roof the sparrows fly to and fro during the lecture, and the audience, if the speaker fails to please them, get up and struggle toward the outer benches, whence they silently vanish into the woods. If, on the other hand, the lecturer succeeds in holding the attention of this vast assemblage, the inaudible but yet perceptible response which, like a rebounding wave, rushes toward him, fills him with a sensation which fairly lifts him off his feet. It is not pride, not gratified vanity, but an intense delight in the power to move, and arouse, and quicken other human minds, and above all, the consciousness of having established a relation of new and sympathetic intelligence; for it would surely seem at first blush, as if the thing was impossible to achieve, at all events for any one but a preacher, who has the advantage of appealing to sentiments which abide in every human breast. . . .

"Never in all my experience have I found a more delightfully intelligent and sympathetic audience than at the various Chautauqua assemblies. In the first place, to these people information, science, learning is a precious thing, the opportunity to secure which has cost them many a sacrifice. Many of them are middle-aged men and women who have left their shops, or stores, or farms in charge of a friend or relative, while they employ their hard-earned vacation in gathering knowledge which is to lift their lives and serve them for thought and discussion during the remainder of the year. It is not, primarily, entertainment they

seek—but mental improvement. A goodly proportion are school-teachers from nearly every State in the Union, who have come because they feel the deficiency of their education, and are anxious to keep abreast of the science and literature of the age. . . .

"It is the spirit of the man, no less than his accomplishments, which determines his failure or success. If there is vital force in him; if he is capable of forgetting himself in his work; if he is imbued with that human fellow-feeling for his kind which seeks and values the real core of the personality, without reference to factitious advantages or disadvantages, he will find himself in his element at Chautauqua. He will discover a new meaning in the word 'American.' If he has been a dweller in great cities, and amid the frightful municipal corruption has been inclined to despair of democracy, he will have all his fears set at rest. He will be convinced that the great American people is both sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently moral to supply a safe foundation to the Republic for centuries to come. Nowhere else have I had such a vivid sense of contact and acquaintance with what is really and truly American. The national physiognomy was defined to me as never before; and I saw that it was not only instinct with intelligence, earnestness, and indefatigable aspiration, but that it revealed a strong affinity for all that makes for righteousness and the elevation of the race. The confident optimism regarding the future which this discovery fostered was not the least boon I carried away with me from Chautauqua."

Professor Boyesen then gives a running idea of the manifold activities which are carried on during the six weeks' session of the assembly. He watched the work with great interest, and testifies that "it is by no means of a flimsy and superficial character." The linguistic instruction, both in ancient and modern languages, he found "extremely efficient," and "the students accomplished an amazing amount in the six weeks that were at their disposal." The professor remarks:

"There is something extremely fascinating in this idea of the annihilation of space and all the artificial barriers which ignorance and superstition in former times interposed between man and man. To think that from the insignificant little town of Plainfield, N. J., a vast network of spiritual influence is thrown out which actually encompasses the globe. Every one who cooperates in the Chautauqua work becomes a radiating focus of beneficent power, spreading with countless ramifications in all directions. His thought, striking some congenial soul in Borneo, or Tonquin, or Cape Town, is woven mysteriously into the very stuff of that alien life, and affects, perhaps potently, its destiny."

Professor Boyesen doubts "if one person in a thousand realizes what a tremendous agency for the dissemination of knowledge this great Chautauqua movement is."

In closing his article, the professor gives a humorously pathetic little sketch of an old woman who he found cooking dinner for her family on an improvised hearth in front of her cottage, as he was strolling one Summer evening through the woods on the outskirts of the Bay View assembly grounds. He had not talked with her long before he discovered that she was an enthusiast on astronomy, and that she had also picked up a great deal of miscellaneous information on geology. "That nebulous business" "pestered" her greatly for a long time, but it was all clear now. The professor comments:

"'Flimsiness! Superficiality! Utterly incompatible with the true spirit of scholarship,' exclaims my academic pedant. What can the old woman ever learn of history or geology but the most trivial smattering? Well, granted that she will never become a savant! Are we, then, to discourage all partial and incomplete acquirements? Are we to conceal the beauties of astronomy from all except those who have mastered the higher mathematics, and withhold the elevating truths of geology and physics from all except those who are able to penetrate into their deeper mysteries? And as regards this old woman, what good purpose would be served in depriving her of the delight which even a superficial knowledge bestows? Life will become more significant to her on account of this smattering of learning; her mind will be furnished with nobler themes of reflection than the petty gossip of her neighborhood, and she will be a more intelligent

and, I venture to say, happier and more dignified person than she was before. She will acquire a larger outlook on life, and the whole plane of her mind will be gradually raised."

GREEK TRAITS IN WALT WHITMAN.

SOME years ago Mr. J. A. Symonds said that Walt Whitman was the most Greek of modern poets. Mrs. Emily Christiana Monck also finds in Whitman the Greek nature. In a study of the Grecian tone of Whitman's poetry, in *Poet-Lore*, she argues that Whitman has enlarged the Greek idea of democracy, and that in his triumphant songs of Death the rapture of his Christian faith has outflown Hellenic ideals. We make an excerpt from the very interesting paper:

"After Milton's Dorian lute, after Keats's and Swinburne's Lydian melodies, after Tennyson's piping pastoral lays and plaintive elegies, who is this that Apollo should love him more than all? . . .

"Homeric is his treatment of common objects. As the Homeric civilization is vividly depicted in the poems of Homer, so the modern world might, were all other pictures wanting, still be traced in outline in 'Leaves of Grass.' Steamers steam through the poems. The jostle, the bustle of Mannahatta's streets lives in the lines. The fishermen, the carpenters, laborers, the President, are seen at their several tasks. And why is the sight less poetic than when Homer shows us his heroines sweeping and scrubbing, lighting fires, setting the supper-table? Nausicaa immersed in the business of wash-day is one of the most charming pictures of all literature. 'Ah, but,' one will say, 'in the hands of the master common things take on a magic glow and are transformed into a world of beauty.' Precisely so; and thus under the spell of Whitman's intense ideality there lives a noble dignity even in things most mean:

"'You flagged walks of the city! you strong curbs at the edges!
You ferries! you plank and posts of wharves! you timber-lined sides! you distant ships!
You rows of houses! you window-pierced façades! you roofs!
You porches and entrances! you copings and iron guards!
You windows whose transparent shells might expose so much!
You doors and ascending steps! you arches!
You gray stones of interminable pavements! you trodden crossings!
From all that has touched you I believe you have imparted to yourselves, and now would impart the same secretly to me,
From the living and the dead you have peopled your impassive surfaces, and the spirits thereof would be evident and amicable with me.'"

Reception of M. Paul Bourget in the Academy.—Paul Bourget, the novelist and critic, who has succeeded to the chair of Maxime du Camp in the Academy, was formally received on June 13. In the eulogy of his predecessor, M. Bourget compared him to Gustave Flaubert, dwelling at length on the various points of resemblance between the authors of "Convulsions de Paris" and of "Madame Bovary." M. Bourget then went on to expound his own literary theories, according to which the greatest depictees of human action have been men who have not lived a passionate life. He cited Shakespeare, Molière, and Balzac. The Vicomte Melchior de Vogué replied to the new Academician, from whose literary theories he dissented, while expressing admiration of the author's work as psychologist and romance writer. Referring to M. Bourget's late visit to America, M. de Vogué said: "You went there to see our future image in the Transatlantic mirror. You have brought back a fine work, in which some parts of your psychological investigations are treated in a masterly way. The emotional side of your temperament has recalled you to your native predilections, to the poetry of a long past in the Old World, while on the other hand your intelligence is seduced by the virtue of the virgin energy of the New World, by that feverish activity of man in the royal sway of his will and in the infinity of his power."

JOSEF HOFMANN, now in his eighteenth year, has just published his op. 19, 20, 21. Opus 19 includes two impromptus, one Hungarian, the other Polish, both strikingly national in coloring. The five morceaux comprised under opus 20 are an impromptu, minuet, elegy, echo, and berceuse, all of them fresh in melodic invention and modulation. Opus 21 is his first sonata, in which he is less at home than in the shorter forms.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

FURTHER GLIMPSES OF DICKENS.

REMINISCENCES of Dickens by his son Charles, some of which we recently quoted, from the May number of *The North American Review*, are continued in the June issue of that periodical, in which we find a few sketches interesting enough for reproduction.

When Dickens first thought of giving public readings from his own works, his friend and biographer, Mr. Forster, tried to dissuade him from the idea. Dickens himself feared that it would be *infra dig.*, but he saw that "a great deal of money might be made by one's having readings of one's own books." We are told that Forster's opposition to the undertaking was due to an intense jealousy of anything that Dickens did outside his books. He argued that these readings were "a substitution of lower for higher aims; a change to commonplace from more elevated pursuits," and that they had so much of the character of a public exhibition for money as to raise, in the question of respect for Dickens's calling as a writer, a question also of respect for him as a gentleman. But Dickens took a clearer and a wider view, and the result justified his confidence. Neither as a writer nor as a gentleman did his public readings hurt him in any degree, but they did break down his health. His second course of readings in this country was gone through with great effort and much suffering. We now quote:

"Soon after his return I joined my father as private secretary and sub-editor of *All the Year Round*, and almost my very first experience of work with him was connected with the new reading which he now had strongly in his mind—that of the *Sikes* and *Nancy* murder. We were alone together at Gadshill, I remember, and I was sitting, with doors and windows open, one bright, clear, still, warm Autumn day, in the library, engaged upon a mass of papers, as to which I had to report to him later in the day. Where he was I did not know, but, supposing him to be in the Swiss chalet, over in the shrubbery, across the road, took advantage of having the place to myself, and went steadily on with my work. Presently I heard a noise as if a tremendous row were going on outside, and as if two people were engaged in a violent altercation or quarrel, which threatened serious results to somebody. Ours being a country constantly infested with tramps, I looked upon the disturbance at first as merely one of the usual domestic incidents of tramp life arising out of some nomadic gentleman beating his wife up our lane, as was quite the common custom, and gave it hardly a moment's attention. Presently the noise came again, and yet again, worse than before, until I thought it really necessary to ascertain what was going on. Stepping out of the door on to the lawn at the back, I soon discovered the cause of the disturbance. There, at the other end of the meadow, was my father, striding up and down, gesticulating wildly, and, in the character of *Mr. Sikes*, murdering *Nancy*, with every circumstance of the most aggravated brutality."

Mr. Dickens thinks that the subsequent public reading of this murder scene hastened his father's death. He attended his father in those readings and says that when he saw the exhausted state of the reader in his dressing-room after leaving the stage, he was alarmed. "But strangely enough," says he, "I remember very well that on the very last night of all, the 15th of March, 1870, I thought I had never heard him read the 'Christmas Carol' and 'The Trial from Pickwick' so well and with so little effort." He continues:

"My readers know how soon the end came. On that mournful time you will not, I am sure, wish me to dwell. I will only tell you of the last time I was with him before he lay dying in the dining-room at Gadshill—an interview which is curiously illustrative of that reality to him of his ideal world to which I have already referred. He was in town for our usual Thursday meeting on the business of *All the Year Round*, and, instead of returning to Gadshill on that day, had remained over-night, and was at work again in his room in Wellington Street on Friday, June 3. During the morning I had hardly seen him except to take his instructions about some work I had to do, and at about one o'clock—I had arranged to go into the country for the after-

noon—I cleared up my table and prepared to leave. The door of communication between our rooms was open as usual, and, as I came toward him, I saw that he was writing very earnestly. After a moment I said, 'If you don't want anything more, sir, I shall be off now,' but he continued his writing with the same intensity as before, and gave no sign of being aware of my presence. Again I spoke—louder, perhaps, this time—and he raised his head and looked at me long and fixedly. But I soon found that, altho his eyes were bent upon me and he seemed to be looking at me earnestly, he did not see me, and that he was, in fact, unconscious for the moment of my very existence. He was in dream-land with *Edwin Drood*, and I left him for the last time."

SCARCITY OF HIGH-CLASS WRITERS.

THE public is becoming hungry for something better than it obtains. That is what *The Boston Herald* says in speaking of "our best magazines." This paper makes a plea for the appearance in the pages of these periodicals of a higher class of writers, naming as models such as Macaulay, De Quincey, Lowell, Francis Parkman, E. P. Whipple, and John Fiske. The editor says:

"May it not be that the editors of our magazines, in their effort to obtain timely and expert articles, have overlooked the sources from which they could derive articles of permanent value? Have they not tried to import into periodical literature too much of the active and industrial life of our own time, forgetting that in the exaltation of the practical forces of life they have overlooked the intellectual and spiritual qualities which command attention? The really great writers must have opportunity. They can not be drummed up by telegraph to do their best at a moment's notice, and there is in quietness and repose of life a strength of thought and a power of expression which are more important for the vitality of literature than anything else. The commercial tendency in the editorial management of our most influential magazines gets the better of the instinct for the best kinds of work, and until the editors of these periodicals are content with less sensationalism and less highly seasoned articles, we shall have a dearth of the writers whose contributions are read again and again, and make an epoch when they appear. One such article as Macaulay wrote for his first contribution to *The Edinburgh Review* would make the fortune of any periodical that might have the good fortune to print it, and, unless we are mistaken, the time is not distant when the public will again demand something more than signed newspaper leaders in the thoughtful discussion of current questions."

THE WOOD BEYOND THE WORLD.

ALL lovers of William Morris's work will be interested in knowing what his new book is made up of. The new poem is called "The Wood Beyond the World." *The St. James's Gazette* thinks that Morris, "the Artist of the Beautiful," has never created anything more beautiful; that as a story the book is "utterly delightful." We quote the following synopsis of the volume from this paper:

"Golden Walter, the hero, is the son of a great English merchant; tho, for the matter of that, his nationality is not of great importance, since all the characters talk the same language, wherever they happen to live, which is another advantage of archaism. Impelled by the faithlessness of his wife, he determines to see what travel will do for him, and goes to sea in one of his father's ships. But before he starts he sees what afterward turns out to be a vision of a dwarf, a maiden, and a lady. The dwarf is dark-brown of hue and hideous; the maiden fair of face as a flower, gray-eyed, brown-haired, with lips full and red, slim and gentle of body. And the lady is so radiant of visage and glorious of raiment, that it were hard to say what like she was. The story goes on to tell how Walter went in pursuit of these three—careless of faithless wife and murdered father and shipwrecked companions—scarcely knowing which of the two, lady or maiden, was the object of his quest. When he finally meets the maiden she tells him that tho it be scarce an hour since

she has set eyes on him, she has cast her eyes on him to have him 'for her love and darling and speech-friend.' But before that time comes they have much to go through; for the lady, tho at first sight apparently disdainful of him, and wrapped up in her love for the king's son, is secretly minded to install Walter in his place, and, indeed, does so to some purpose for a time. Eventually, however, guile conquers guile, and the maiden takes the place of the lady as Goddess of the Bear tribe, while Walter is made king of a great and mighty city, where 'when he died it may not be said that the needy lamented him: for no needy had he left in his own land.' Whether there is any allegorical significance underlying this beautiful story or not, it is not unnatural to suppose that Mr. Morris, being Mr. Morris, may have had in his mind some picture of the relations, say, of capital and labor, when he invented the cruel and powerful but beautiful lady, and the no less charming maiden with the ring of thralldom round her ankle. Round some such idea as this the remaining characters and incidents would group themselves without any unnatural straining."

FRAU ANNA SEURON UNVEILS TOLSTOI.

THE time has at last come for those who doubted Tolstoi's sincerity in his professions of brotherly love, and who have suspected the untruth of his life in other respects, to exclaim, "I told you so." A book has recently been published in Berlin giving the inner life of the Tolstoi family, by Frau Anna Seuron, who was for many years governess in that household. We are told that Frau Seuron expresses "with a frankness that will startle those who feel unqualified admiration for Count Tolstoi" the intimate knowledge which she acquired of the celebrated author's character. We are assured that while Frau Seuron has no faith in the Count as a reformer and an apostle of the lowly, she remains one of his devoted admirers. *The Nation* says:

"Frau Seuron declares that Count Tolstoi is not a harmonious, simple character, that he is not a genius, a true vein of precious metal in the rock, but a patchwork, a bit of mosaic, whose cracks and faults have been so well daubed over that they appear, to many people, to form a smooth, united surface. He is no anchorite, convinced of the nothingness of the world, who has conquered himself and has turned his back on it in disdain, but a man who has carried his vanity over into the 'new life' which he has fashioned after his own pattern. When he finds that his sins and his principles can not be reconciled by any amount of discussion, he turns a somersault from his point of view, withdraws to his study, and begins, with all the more zeal, to set down in writing his laudations of the elementary principles of life which he has just outraged. After firmly refusing, for more than a year, to touch meat, he allowed his family to persuade him to eat poultry, tho he maintained that he intended to adhere to his rules. But the attentive observer would hear the clatter of knife and fork in the dining-room during the night, and the next morning the cold roast beef which had been left on the table would be found half devoured. Tolstoi never confessed to his sin of weak indulgence, but Frau Seuron declares that she is sure of her facts. He also indulged surreptitiously in a smoke, after preaching against it. She concludes that, while the Count might be a temporary fanatic for abnegation, he was not built for a saint."

As a proof of this, Frau Seuron alleges the Count's treatment of his own peasants, and of the poor, and of beggars in general. She hints that his pockets were usually very tightly buttoned, even when a few copecks would have relieved the distress. We continue the quotation:

"On such occasions he justified himself in his own eyes by his theories as to the evil of money and the blessings of poverty. For example, when the peasants of his village, Yasnaya Polyana, had but three spades among them, and lacked all the implements wherewith to cultivate the land, he refused to help them to buy the necessary tools. He said that 'precisely this lack of implements made them lend to each other, and that was an act of helpful brotherly love.' 'When the Count, who was constantly talking and writing about brotherly love, talked with a begging peasant, the despot of the Sixteenth Century awoke in him. It

was as if abysses lay between them. An evil look came into the Count's eyes, and the petitioner went away shaking his head.' When the Countess Tolstoi, anxious for her own future and that of her children, wished to exploit his works, the Count vehemently protested against money, in his usual strain. But when the Countess persisted, and carried on affairs too openly, under his very nose, he 'cut a somersault,' went out, and chopped wood. He worked in earnest at such tasks as carting and distributing manure. He did not change his dress for dinner, and brought the odors in with him; as he has a strong taste for perfumes, and did not stint himself in the use of them, the combination of smells sometimes required strong nerves on the part of those present. Frau Seuron takes a very practical view of his arduous labors; they replace, she says, the riding and hunting which he has fore-sworn. His healthy muscular frame requires a great deal of exercise, and he takes it in this form because it suits his health; and that is all there is to the fad of hard labor for the salvation of the soul."

Virgil's Lost Home.—"Virgil's own origin (not differing much from that of Shakespeare) had a lasting effect in determining his character. He never became a thorough townsman; even in his appearance there was said to be something countryfied. All his life he felt keenly the loss of his father's farm on the Mincio. The Civil Wars, which ended with the fall of the Republic at Philippi, were the cause of the confiscations in which Virgil's property was involved. . . . Scholars have not yet decided the exact locality of the poet's estate, tho every villager of Pietole is ready to stake his life on Dante's accuracy in placing it in that commune. Tradition in such cases is not to be lightly set aside, but strong reasons have been advanced for thinking that the farm lay farther away from Mantua and nearer to where the Mincio leaves the Lake of Garda. This situation gives the scenery of the 'Eclogues' with the gentle hills so often described in them. There is no doubt that Virgil was thinking less of Sicily than of his childhood's home when he wrote these early poems, in several of which he alludes to his own troubles under what must have been then a transparent disguise. It seems that, touched by his songs, Augustus intervened to save 'all that land where the hills begin to decline and by an easy declivity to sink their ridges as far as the water and the old beeches whose tops are now broken,' but that, either because it was difficult to make an exception in his favor or from some other cause, the Imperial benevolence was speedily revoked. He describes the neighbors bewailing the loss of him: 'Who would now be their poet?' The farm-hands know snatches of his verses, just as Verdi's peasants at Busseto sing his airs as they follow the plow."—*Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, in The Contemporary Review.*

NOTES.

SPEAKING of Mr. Smalley's "Studies of Men," *The Spectator* says: "There is a prejudice against articles republished from the newspapers—often a very mistaken one. Take the present work. It would have been a great pity if Mr. Smalley had allowed these very interesting personal studies to perish as things only perish in a bound volume of a newspaper—there is no lethal state more complete than that, in the whole world of letters—merely because he wrote them for *The New York Tribune*. They are quite as good, both as regards manner and matter, as the stuff that ordinary books are made of. The English public gets a great advantage in being able to read these incisive and yet thoroughly just and good-tempered criticisms of our public men. Outside opinions on political characters are always interesting and useful."

R. D. BLACKMORE, the novelist, whose new volume is to be the book of poems entitled "Fringilla," which Mr. Matthews is to publish, made up his mind originally to storm fate as a poet, and not as a novelist. His first five books were all poems. His novel, "Clara Vaughan," did not come out till he had been publishing for ten years. Mr. Blackmore is not, as is popularly supposed, a West-Countryman. He was born at Longworth, in Berkshire, and his connection with Devonshire began when he was sent to Blundell's famous school at Tiverton, from which he proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford.

DEAN FARRAR's publishers have issued an interesting announcement about the circulation of his books. His "Life of Christ" has now passed into its twenty-third edition. "The Life and Work of St. Paul" has reached its twentieth, while nine thousand copies of "The Early Days of Christianity" have been sold. These are only library editions, and do not include illustrated and popular issues.

CONCERNING the new book on the life of Adam Smith, by John Rae, *The Athenæum* remarks: "It is not easy to do justice to the merits of Mr. Rae's work. In its treatment—its balance, its fine reserve and proportion—as well as in the interest of its subject-matter, the book is alike excellent. The light which is thrown upon the mental development of Adam Smith is just such and so much as we at this moment peculiarly need."

SCIENCE.

A NEW APPLICATION OF THE BICYCLE.

IT is proposed by M. G. Béthuys, writing in *Cosmos*, Paris, June 1, to utilize a simple form of bicycle railroad for the transport of munitions of war, etc., in military campaigns. We translate the principal parts of his description, and reproduce some of his illustrations. Says M. Béthuys:

"Unlike the mono-rail of Lartigue and his imitators, which is suspended at a considerable distance above the ground, the rail



THE MONO-RAIL TRACK.

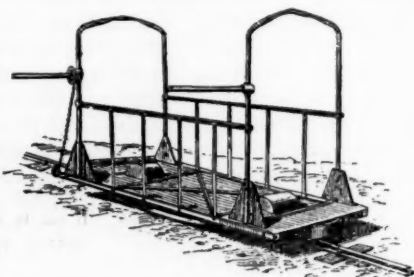
of the little road that I am about to describe is laid directly on the surface and is supported there by means of flat cross-pieces. A sort of sleeve slides over the ends of consecutive rails, and the whole affair is so simple that it can be laid, so to speak, instantaneously. A simple path, opened by the advance guard through the woods, scarcely graded, can receive this track, which can follow all the sinuosities of the surface. Nothing could be more simple, so far.

"The original part of the device is the manner in which the vehicle is kept in balance on the single rail and is maintained in motion without too much trouble. The vehicle is composed essentially of a horizontal frame, placed very low, and furnished with two flanged wheels of small diameter, placed one behind the other like the wheels of a bicycle.

"Left to itself this little vehicle will lean to the right or left, but as it is very low the lateral frame-pieces, which are furnished with strips that act as springs, will touch the ground.

"The arrangement of the superstructure varies according to the use for which it is intended (transport of material, passengers, or invalids). The simplest consists of two arches of light iron tubing, to which two shafts are fastened, . . . but, whatever the model chosen, the uprights are furnished with horizontal arms, placed at a convenient height, which serve both for balancing and for traction. A man places himself at the side of the vehicle, his chest against one of the arms, which he seizes with both hands. He is then in a good position to propel it.

"It may be objected that the center of gravity being situated well above the rail, the carriage will oscillate, carrying its weight



HAND-BICYCLE, ARRANGED FOR TRANSPORT OF MATERIAL.



PLATFORM CAR, DRAWN BY A MULE.

alternately to right and left, and obliging the pusher to use incessant effort to keep it balanced. But, in reality, the purchase of the lever-arm being quite considerable, the efforts are slight and are made mechanically like the movements of an acrobat carrying a balancing pole. Experience proves that nothing is easier than to manage such a vehicle. . . .

"Each bicycle propelled by one man can easily carry 400 to 500 kilograms [800 to 1,000 pounds]; its capacity may be increased by using a mule, harnessed between the two arms.

"Vehicles have been made also for four and even eight shafts, but in these matters exaggeration must be guarded against; the most modest and rustic model is often that which succeeds best.

"This is only a provisory solution, but this solution permits us to reduce at the outset the number of carriers or beasts of burden

while waiting for the time when an ordinary railway of convenient transportation power can be built with all needful care."

After pointing out that an ordinary railway can not possibly be constructed with such speed as to follow a marching column, the author proceeds as follows:

"On the contrary, thanks to the mono-rail, which weighs only 2,000 to 3,000 kilograms to the kilometer [3 to 4 tons to the mile] there would be plenty of time to study out a definite line, made either by doubling the single rail or by leaving the earlier track; and this road could be undertaken under the best technical conditions.

"This question of 'railroads of penetration' merits full attention. It has been the cause of ardent polemics between the partisans of wide and narrow gages. It seems, nevertheless, that examination of the conditions of the problem and the results of experiments already made, permit us to enunciate a reasonable opinion."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HAND-BICYCLE FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE SICK.

INSECTS AND CONTAGION.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been paid recently to the carrying of infection by flies and other similar insects. Not so much has been said of those insects that possess actual means of inoculating the system with virulent diseases—that is, those that possess stings. *The Lancet*, June 15, in a short notice that we quote below, makes it clear that such may often become very dangerous. We occasionally hear of death resulting from a bee-sting. In such cases it is probable that the true cause is the inoculation of some virus accidentally borne by the sting. Says *The Lancet*:

"It is generally understood that the stings of some insects are essentially poisonous in a greater or less degree, and must therefore be early and carefully treated. Pain alone in such cases will suffice for a danger-signal, and few when thus warned would care to neglect the puncture made by a hornet, a wasp, or even a bee. The fact that other insects, like some species of fly, are capable of equal or even greater mischief, is not so commonly known as it ought to be. The recent death of a woman in Kingston from septic erysipelas thus caused may be quoted in illustration. In accounting for such occurrences two points are specially noteworthy—namely, the condition of health of the person attacked, and the previous habitat of the assailant. In no case probably is it possible to define exactly the influence exercised by each of these contributing factors. This much we know, however, that no matter how trivial or how great the effect of the conveyed poison, it is much enhanced by all conditions of weakness or blood impurity existing in the sufferer. A mere midge or gnat-bite in one person will prove almost as serious in its effect as a septic wound in another. There are in the system all the materials for a conflagration, and a spark may light it up as well as a firebrand. The habits of insects afford a clue to the seeming vagary of their occasional and accidental virulence. The sting or the mandibles, which perhaps were buried an hour previously in some putrid sore, excreta, or offal, can not penetrate a living tissue without leaving in it something of the same putrid character. It is safer therefore for the medical practitioner to regard each and every injury of this kind, however slight, as a possible source of illness, and at once to contrive its relief by poulticing, antiseptic compresses, or like means. For prevention we can suggest no better safeguard than some form of antiseptic veil."

PROFESSOR EMERY E. SMITH, of California, has succeeded by experiments in cross fertilization in producing an entirely new violet, highly scented, and of great beauty. In size the flower covers an American silver dollar. Its color is a clear violet purple, which does not fade. The fragrance is very powerful. The result is characterized by *Knowledge* as "one of the most remarkable botanical achievements of this century."

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

WE recently described the system of Lippmann for taking photographs in color. The application of this to ordinary purposes does not seem very near, but other systems that are less properly called "color-photography," since they do not reproduce the color on the photograph itself but only allow of its exhibition by other means, are attaining almost the commercial stage. The latest of these, that of Dr. Joly, was recently exhibited at the June *soirée* of the Royal Society at London, and is thus described in *The British Medical Journal*, June 15:

"The exhibit which excited, however, the most lively interest was that of photographs in natural colors, exhibited by Dr. Joly, F.R.S. The photographs shown, and which late in the evening were thrown on a screen with the oxyhydrogen lamp, were of figures gaily dressed, of bright-colored flowers, and of a red house standing amidst trees; they were transparencies, and the colors were full, rich, and well toned. The method adopted by Dr. Joly is a modification of that known as composite heliochromy, and is briefly as follows: To the sensitive surface of a specially prepared photographic plate a glass screen is placed, on which have been ruled parallel lines in tints orange, green-yellow, and blue-violet; these tints follow in regular sequence, and the lines meet in close contact. The ruled surface of the 'taking screen' is in contact with the photographic plate during exposure. The developed negative is colorless, but shows a ribbed or linear appearance, which is due to the fact that the colored lines through which the sensitive plate has been affected have exercised a selective influence in a similar way as the nerve ends exercise a selective influence on the retina in producing a color impression, and thus there is in the negative a perfect and permanent record of the colors of the object photographed. The negative is then printed on glass and a 'transparency' is produced. To make visible the invisible color record in the negative all that is necessary is to place over the positive a glass screen called the 'viewing screen;' on this are ruled parallel lines of the same dimensions as those in the 'taking screen,' but which are alternately deep red, bright green, and blue-violet. On accurate juxtaposition, line over line of the positive and the 'viewing screen,' the colored picture flashes into view. The same 'taking screen' can be used to take photographs repeatedly, and also the same 'viewing screen' to materialize the invisible color record, but, if it is desired to keep a permanent color photograph, the 'viewing screen' must be attached to the positive. The expensive nature of the ruled colored screen must be an insuperable bar to Dr. Joly's method of color photography becoming popular; but if, pursuing the same line of research, he can discover how to print on sensitive paper in colors, an immense advance will have been made in the art of photography, and not only a new pleasure given to life, but a means of accurate color records given to science."

ELECTRIC PLOWING IN GERMANY.

WE recently translated from an Austrian paper a description of an electric plow, with illustrations. It appears from a recent article in *The Electrical Engineer*, London, that practical experiments at Halle-on-the-Saale have much advanced the art and promise to be of advantage to agriculture. We quote part of an abstract of the description from *The Electrical World*, June 22:

"A two-furrow tilting plow was used. The electric motor is fixed to the implement itself. The shaft of the motor, by means of a double spur-wheel gear, drives a shaft fitted with a pinion, over which a chain runs from one end of the field to the other. This chain is held taut at both ends by triple ground anchors. When the motor is put in operation it will haul the plow across the field. When the end of the field is reached the plow is tilted to the other side, and by reversing the motor the plow starts on its return journey, at the same time depositing the chain sideways for the next row of furrows. The anchors are moved by a laborer, who lifts them out of the ground with a hand lever. The current is generated by a portable dynamo and 10-horse-power steam engine, and the current is conveyed by a cable that follows the car upon light cars, which turn readily in any direction. The

power used in the heavy loamy clay at Halle-on-the-Saale was an average of eight kilowatts. The plow turned two furrows, measuring together 60 centimeters [2 feet] in width by 24 centimeters [10 inches] in depth, and, traveling at 0.9 meter [3 feet] per second; the actual useful effect was equal to eight effective horse-power, which showed that there was a loss of about 4 horse-power between the portable engine and the plow. A 16-horse-power engine was used for a four-furrow plow, and the depth of the furrow was 24 centimeters. One of the remarkable features of this system is that, guided by the tightened chain, very shallow furrows can be made with great evenness and regularity, and the balance plow can thus be used for turning over stubble land and other light work. As regards attendance, only one man is needed for the lighter plow, while for the larger one three men are required—a plowman and a man at each end to shift the anchors. The first cost of an electric plow is said to be much below that of a steam cultivating plant."

IS MILK A WHOLESOME DIET?

IT is well known that milk does not agree with many persons, but this is popularly ascribed to some eccentricity of the individual stomach, rather than to any deficiency of the food itself. In an editorial article, however, *Modern Medicine*, June, points out that there is a good reason for this; namely, that cow's milk is not intended for human stomachs. Those persons who are able to take this food with profit will probably not discontinue it on this account, but the explanation, of which we quote the main part below, may comfort those who are unable to do so. Says the editorial:

"The popular idea that milk is one of the most wholesome and nutritious articles of food for use at all periods of life is by many acts shown to be an error. Cow's milk is admirably adapted for digestion in the stomach of a calf. The bovine stomach is so constructed that it can deal with food in lumps or small masses, on account of the ruminating habits of the animal. It is doubtless for this reason that cow's milk is so constituted that, in the stomach, when brought in contact with the acids and curd-forming ferments of the gastric juice, it forms large, hard, tough curds. Woman's milk, on the other hand, forms small, soft curds. This is one of the chief reasons why cow's milk disagrees with infants, as it almost universally does, when given in an undiluted state. Ass's milk has been found to be much more wholesome for infants than cow's milk. It more closely resembles woman's milk than does the milk of the cow. The equine stomach is simple in structure, in this respect more closely resembling the human stomach than does the bovine."

"The tendency of cow's milk to form in curds is, however, a less serious objection to its use by infants than by adults, for the reason that the infant's stomach is scarcely more than a dilatation of the upper portion of the intestine, being much less pouched in form than in adults; consequently the contents of the stomach of the infant very readily and quickly pass out into the duodenum, where the perfect and complete digestion of milk normally takes place, the pancreatic juice being apparently the most active agent in the digestion of milk. With adults, however, the large curds formed in milk are retained for a much longer time, the digestion of milk in the stomach being imperfect, and microbes in abundance, fermentation of lactose and decomposition of casein take place, resulting in that very disagreeable and miserable condition commonly termed 'biliousness,' which means, not as is popularly supposed, a disturbance of the liver, but a rottenness in the stomach. The absorption of the resulting ptomaines and a general toxemia, the germs which milk ordinarily contains in great abundance, encourage the fermentation and decay of the curds in the stomach; while, on the other hand, the casein, being a readily decomposable substance, encourages the growth and development of the putrefactive and other organisms with which the fluids of the stomach always abound."

"Rondot and Lepine have recently called attention to the fact that milk is not in its constitution, well adapted to the sustenance of adults, at least it is not a complete food. It contains too large a proportion of albuminoids in relation to the hydrocarbons. Great numbers of persons are the victims of migraine, bilious or sick headache, dulness of mind, depression of spirits, constipa-

tion, and a variety of allied and associated symptoms in consequence of the free use of milk. The common habit of drinking milk is particularly injurious, as a large quantity of milk entering the stomach suddenly and in an undiluted state favors the formation of very large and hard curds."

PHOTOGRAPHS MADE WITH A MICROSCOPE.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHY, or the photography of objects as viewed through the microscope, is one of the most difficult of modern arts, requiring the most painstaking and accurate adjustment. When carefully practised by an expert its results are interesting in the highest degree. Only by long practise can one see all that may be seen through any high-power optical instrument, but here we have the results of expert observation presented in such a way that any amateur can see and appreciate them. In *The Photographic Times*, July, Dr. Maximilian Toch describes some improvements that he has made in the art, and presents two specimens of his work, which we reproduce for our readers. Says Dr. Toch:

"The first improvement I made in my microscope was to alter the position of the diaphragm, the second was the employment of an eyepiece as condenser, and the third was the abolition of the ground-glass as focusing screen, and its substitution for a more perfect and reliable medium.

"The diaphragm of the microscope should be directly below and contiguous to the slide bearing the object. This produces sharpness and depth of focus. . . . The aperture of the diaphragm is no larger than a pinhole, and with the diaphragms as they are generally placed, from one eighth to one inch from the stage, a large amount of light is lost in transmission. It is wonderful what a difference the placing of the diaphragm, directly beneath the object, makes. In the illustration of the section of the stem of the geranium two layers are sharply focused, and the dark blurred spots are a third layer which is out of focus. This section is of a very young stem amplified eleven hundred diameters. The diaphragm I employ is set in flush with the stage, so that the pinhole aperture touches the glass slide.

"It must be borne in mind that in photomicrography defects in the objects are magnified as much as the object itself; so, for instance, if the light be more brilliant in one spot than in another, there will be a corresponding high-light on the plate. The usual condenser forms a cone of light in the focus which produces with high powers a surplus of light in the center of the field and a diminution toward the edges. This gives the picture a globular appearance, and I overcame it by using an ordinary eyepiece as a condenser.

"As a focusing screen, where high powers are employed, ground-glass is a failure. In the illustration entitled 'A Section of the Ivory Nut,' the



FIG. 1.—SECTION OF THE IVORY NUT. $\times 1000$.

interruptions in the cell walls are visible, and as this specimen was not stained the interruptions were barely visible to the eye. Where ground-glass is used as a screen a twist of one millimeter of the micrometer screw makes little difference in the appearance of the image, and as this is bewildering and highly unsatisfactory I made a focusing screen which I believe has been generally adopted by all microphotographers. The method of making this screen is as follows:

"Take an unexposed gelatin plate and place it in hypo until it is clear. Wash it thoroughly and soak it a few minutes in weak sulfuric acid. Without washing place it in a tray containing a solution of about five per cent. of barium chlorid and rock it vigorously in all directions and then allow it to remain quiet a

little while in the tray. The plate turns white as soon as it is immersed in sulfuric acid. It should be taken out, drained quickly, and placed film up on a level table, and dried spontaneously. What you have done is to precipitate *blanc fixe* (barium sulfate) on the gelatin, which is an amorphous substance, and the film so impregnated makes an admirable focusing screen. Ground-glass microscopically considered is composed of depressions and elevations, which are translucent because they refract the light, and as the image focused must bear inspection with a magnifying glass it can not be determined on a rough surface. Taken altogether the gelatin-barium sulfate screen is correct because it is identical in structure with the sensitive film and analogous in surface.

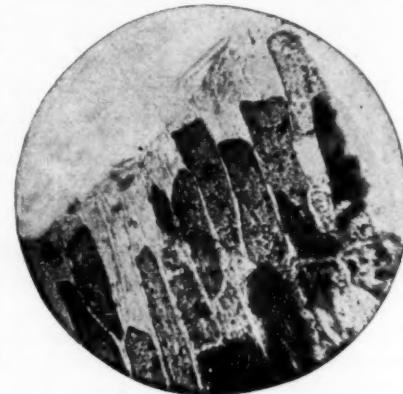


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF GERANIUM STEM. $\times 1100$.

"The interior of the microscope tubes should never be encumbered with diaphragms; they only cut off light and reduce the size of the image without producing definition. The tubes should be blackened with velvet lining, and, if not, they should never be blackened with shellac and lampblack. In the first place, shellac, unless it be well diluted, dries with a slight gloss, and if it be well diluted it loses its adhesive properties. Secondly, lampblack is not black but a dark gray, and should therefore be avoided. . . .

"I use an oil light condensed with a bull's-eye on to the eyepiece. From the lamp to the camera every piece of apparatus is clamped to the table so as to form one immovable system. The exposures take from one to two hours. . . . I have said that defects are magnified with the object; therefore it is essential to have clean lenses, particularly clean oculars."

FORCE EXERTED BY THE HUMAN JAWS.

DR. G. V. BLACK, a dentist of Jacksonville, Fla., has recently made experiments upon the force exerted by the human jaws in chewing food, and also the greatest force which the jaws are capable of exerting. We quote the following description of experiments and results from *The Scientific American*, June 22:

"By means of a spring instrument provided with a registering device he took records of about 150 'bites' of different persons. Of these, fifty have been preserved as characteristic of the ordinary man, woman, and child. The smallest pressure recorded was 30 pounds, by a little girl seven years old. This was with the incisors. Using her molars, the same child exerted a force of 65 pounds. The highest record was made by a physician of thirty-five. The instrument used only registered 270 pounds, and he simply closed it together without apparent effort. There was no method of determining how far above 270 pounds he could have gone. This test was made with the molars. Several persons exceeded a force of 100 pounds with the incisors and 200 with the molars. The physical condition of the persons experimented upon seemed to have little bearing upon the result. Dr. Black is of the opinion that the condition of the periodontal membranes is the controlling factor, rather than muscular strength.

"Dr. Black found that, in the habitual chewing of food, much more force is exerted than is necessary. In chewing a piece of beefsteak, the crushing point of which was from 40 to 45 pounds, from 60 to 80 pounds stress was actually employed at each thrust of the teeth. The principal articles of food tested had crushing points as follows: Steak, 40 to 45 pounds; mutton chops, 35 to 40 pounds; broiled ham, 45 to 60 pounds; roast beef, 45 to 60 pounds; pork chops, 20 to 25 pounds, and the choicest parts of cold boiled beef tongue, 3 to 5 pounds. The tougher parts of beef and mutton required a crushing force of 90 pounds in some instances."

A STATIONARY TELESCOPE.

ONE of the greatest items of expense connected with a modern telescope is the delicate and complex mechanism by which it is turned at the will of the observer toward any desired point in the heavens. It is not astonishing that efforts should be made to adopt a simpler system, and there seems now to be a chance that the telescope of the future will point in a fixed direction, the image of the desired celestial object being reflected into it by means of a movable mirror in front. It is proposed to mount in this way the great telescope now making for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. We translate from *Ciel et Terre* a description of this instrument and give also a diagram showing the arrangement:

"Siderostatic mounting will reduce greatly the accessory expenses, and besides, it will diminish technical difficulties of all kinds, and will facilitate manipulation of the instrument. We

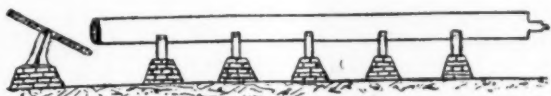


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MOUNTING OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

shall see no more of the delicate and fatiguing maneuvering of trap-doors, domes, movable platforms, and other apparatus of the kind. The driving-clocks will assume proportions better adapted to the precision that is desired and that is hardly compatible with the moving of such a great weight as they are now required to move. All these complications will be either done away with or simplified, by the interposition of a single movable piece, the mirror, whose weight and dimensions are however, far from negligible. It is upon this that the task will devolve of keeping before the objective the different regions of the celestial sphere, and of bringing them before the horizontal fixed tube, under the eyes of the observer, who remains at rest.

"According to this principle is to be mounted the great telescope 60 meters [180 feet] long and 1.25 meters [4 feet] in diameter, that is being built at this moment for the future Paris Exposition. According to information from an authoritative source, I can tell our readers that mirror placed before this immense telescope will have a diameter of 3 meters [9 feet], and a thickness of 60 centimeters [2 feet]. It will be made of solid glass with silvered surface. This great thickness has been given it, to avoid as much as possible any deformation of the disc by flexure. Its weight, calling the density of the glass 2.5, will reach 10,000 kilograms [10 tons], to which the weight of the mountings must be added."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Cleansing Ships' Bottoms by Electricity.—"It is announced with the usual flourish of trumpets preliminary to the launching of inventions as commercial enterprises," says *The Engineering Magazine*, May, "that a Kentuckian, whose name is for the present withheld, has discovered a way whereby the bottoms of seagoing vessels may be kept clean through the use of an electrical apparatus and without docking. This, if true, would be an important invention, even were the cost of the process as much as that of docking. *The Inventive Age*, which makes the announcement, says that such an invention 'would be cheap at any price,' but this is extravagant. The probabilities are in favor of the supposition that something of this kind will at some future time be accomplished. The industrial applications of electricity are constantly multiplying, and the announcement of almost any new use of this force now finds the public ready to receive it with credulity. It is to be hoped that the somewhat enthusiastic language of our contemporary relating to this alleged discovery or invention (for whether this yet mythical Kentuckian has discovered an invention or invented a discovery seems to us uncertain) may be fully verified by facts."

Antitoxin for Snake-bite.—"The results of his investigations regarding the treatment of snake-bite, which Professor Frazer has just communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, are full of interest, especially at the present time," says *The Hospital*, June 15, "following as they do, in other fields, the same line

that has been taken in supplying antitoxin for the treatment of zymotic diseases, such as diphtheria. Shortly, the process he has adopted has been the establishment of 'toleration' in an animal by the administration of gradually increasing doses of snake poison. Beginning with very small, non-fatal doses, he found that the animals experimented on showed a progressively increasing immunity; and when that had been developed to a high degree it was found that, as in the case of diphtheria, the serum of these animals not only inhibited the action of the venom in others, but that, even when animals had received an otherwise fatal dose, the action of the poison could be stopped by injecting this antitoxic serum, or, as Professor Frazer calls it, 'antivenine.' If this antivenine can be procured in quantity, it seems likely to prove of immense importance in India, where 20,000 persons annually die of snake-bite."

A Gunpowder Engine.—"Modern high explosives," says *The Scientific Machinist*, Cleveland, June 15, "are again bringing the principle of the old gunpowder engine into prominence. Colonel Barker, superintendent of the British Royal Small Arms Factory, at Sparkbrook, in recently speaking of the subject, made the point that while one pound of gunpowder was capable of developing over 170,000 foot-pounds of energy, the new smokeless powders were capable of still more, and, at the same time, left no solid residue as ordinary gunpowder did on combustion. The latter, too, developed, in combustion, only about 280 volumes of permanent gases, while the new powders gave off nearly 1,000 volumes. With this encouragement it is not at all unlikely that the gunpowder engine inventor will set to work with renewed enthusiasm."

Forests and Torrents.—"The much-debated problem of the influence of forests on rainfall remains unproved, after all that has been said and done; but the influence of forests on torrents admits of no question," says W. M. Dairs, in *Science*, June 21. "The soil is washed from the deforested slopes and the torrents spread it over the valleys, greatly to the injury of both high and low land. The Shenandoah Valley, for example, one of the most beautiful and productive farming districts in our country, is suffering along its margin from the encroachments of gravels and sands washed from the enclosing deforested ridges."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is stated," says *The Railway Review*, "that in putting together quartered pine, or any other kind of wood in fact, greater strength and durability can be obtained by placing the grain of the wood at an angle of 60 degrees, than can be obtained by crossing at 90 degrees. The reason for this is, that as all wood expands and contracts more or less under the variations of moisture in the atmosphere, the pieces glued at an angle of 60 degrees can expand and contract to a certain extent without tearing themselves apart, as is the case when glued at an angle of 90 degrees. The 60-degree glue joint simply pulls the object out of place a little and disturbs its shape, while the 90-degree glue joint pulls things all to pieces in its effort to accommodate itself to climatic conditions."

An ingenious medical application of the "put-a-penny-in-the-slot" system has been introduced in England, according to *The Lancet*. "The machine is figured in the likeness of a man, and reduces specialism to a fine art, for instead of the one or two slots which the carnal and earthly sweetmeat or cigarette machine has, this is provided with slots corresponding to every member of the body. Has any one a headache? On inserting a coin into the slot in the head the machine, after due consideration, hands out a prescription for the evil in question. The machines do not make up medicine, but the address of the nearest druggist is given."

M. PEIPERS, an engineer of Remscheid, has suggested the following method of ascertaining roughly the percentage of carbon in steel, according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Two porcelain tablets are prepared, together with six steel pencils, having each a different but known percentage of carbon. In making a test a piece of the metal to be examined is drawn over one of the porcelain tablets, and the same thing is done with each of the steel pencils. The metallic marks then left are dissolved with a 12.5 per cent. solution of the double chloride of copper and ammonia, only the carbon remaining behind. A comparison then shows which of the pencils most nearly has the same composition as the metal tested."

"In order to avoid waiting for high tide for several hours outside the harbor bar, either at New York or on the other side," says *Seaboard*, "the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* have been designed for light draft. Proper immersion for the screws will be obtained by the use of water ballast, and before reaching the bar this water ballast will be pumped out and the vessel's draft greatly lessened. This is also a double precaution against injury by grounding."

"DR. BERTIN, a French doctor," says *The Hospital*, "asserts that experiment shows that the serum of the non-immunized horse has the same value in the treatment of diphtheria as that of the immunized animal."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

USE OF THE REVISED VERSION.

THERE are reasons for the belief that the Revised Version of the Scriptures will soon come into more general use than it has been hitherto. There are signs that the prejudice existing in some quarters against what was thought to be a needless innovation is giving way before a better and broader knowledge of the needs and demands of the Christian public in this direction. Commenting on this increase of interest, *The Central Christian Advocate* says:

"The pastor, the teacher, and the Bible student who do not keep the Revised Version at hand for constant reference and study are ignoring the one version of God's Word which reveals the actual meaning of revelation with more accuracy and clearness than any other ever made in our tongue. Why a pastor should hesitate to use it in the pulpit we can not imagine."

The Christian Commonwealth, of London, England, also has some views on this topic:

"Of course the New Version should, and undoubtedly will in time, be generally adopted. There can not be two opinions as to the relative merits of the two translations. The Revised Version represents the ripest scholarship, the latest discovery, the most painstaking inquiry, the most reverent devotion. If we want to know what the Bible really is and teaches, and are not merely anxious to bolster up some theological fad, or to avoid disturbing our traditional notions, then we must certainly 'adopt' the Revised Version. We lose something in music and rhythm of language, and some of our favorite texts are sadly changed—as, for instance, when 'Tho he slay me, yet will I trust in him,' becomes 'Tho he slay me, yet will I wait for him'—but we gain in accuracy, and are compensated for the depletion of some passages by the enrichment of others. It is natural that older folks should cling to the version with which they have been familiar all their lives, and there is no need for them to discard it if they do not wish to do so; but the religious training of the younger generation ought certainly to be based on the latest and best translation of the Scriptures."

FRANCE'S NATIONAL HEROINE.

THE French seem to have suddenly awakened to the fact that they have a national heroine—Joan of Arc. The Pope has already conferred on the Maid of Orleans the title of "Venerable," and he is being urged to go further and canonize her. In an article on Joan of Arc, in *The Nineteenth Century*, Mr. C. Southwood Hill says:

"At her native village of Domremy a large basilica is in course of building, where prayers are to be offered up and masses sung daily for French soldiers throughout the world. The edifice is a national monument to her memory, the money for its erection being collected throughout France under the name of *le sous de Jeanned'Arc*, by *La Ligue des Sœurs de Jeanne d'Arc*; the members of the league are young girls who undertake to collect *Joan of Arc's penny* from rich and poor, for the finishing of the building and the maintenance of the services. In front of the church stands a marble group executed by the sculptor André Allar, representing Jeanne listening to the voices of St. Michael, St. Katharine, and St. Margaret, who stand around her. The face of the heroine is wonderful from the variety of emotions it expresses; a startled look, surprise, awe, pain, and obedience can all be read in that uplifted countenance.

"A special interest attaches to this basilica in that it is erected on the site of a chapel built and endowed by two great-nephews of Jeanne d'Arc—Etienne Nordal, Archdeacon of Toul, and Claude du Lys, curé of Greux and Domremy—a fact verified by inscriptions and fragments of the chapel which have lately been dug up. It is stated by her confessor, Fr. Pasquerel, that Jeanne sent by him her dying message to Charles the Seventh. Say to the king our master from me, 'will he please to have chapels built where people may pray for the souls of those who die in defense of their country.' We know not if Charles acceded to her request, but evidently her great-nephews respected and fulfilled it."

A GERMAN TOURIST'S VIEW OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

FEATURES which the tourist in any land is apt first to note are the extremes and the extravagances of life. Theodor H. Lange, who has been touring it, apparently, in the United States, is no exception to the rule in the observations he has been making to his German countrymen concerning American ministers and American churches. What he finds to say about them is said simply as an observer rather than as a critic, and he reminds his readers that the differences in social life between Europe and America must be taken into account in considering many things that will seem to them irreverent and extravagant. His article appears in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart). The business-like manner in which Church affairs are advertised here strikes him as particularly odd, and some specimens of advertising which he cites will strike most Americans in the same way. The following announcement, he says, appeared in a Texas paper:

"Wanted—a first minister for the Trinity Church in D——. Must be robust, and not over 35 years old. Thoroughly sober candidates only need apply to Elder W. G., in D——."

Herr Lange gives two other specimens of advertising—whether from the same Texas paper we can not tell—as follows:

"Cheap! Cheap! is Pastor W. Weddings and christenings performed at all hours. No special engagement necessary. Come and judge for yourselves."

"Pastor Y. Z., popular with rich and poor, offers his services at weddings, christenings, and burials. Three hundred and five weddings and 107 christenings last year."

Herr Lange then continues his account as follows:

"Cemetery companies announce their 'large and attractive family lots,' as well as 'single graves, ready at shortest notice.'

"The following may serve as samples of advertisements of religious texts: Capital and Labor. Benefits and Drawbacks of Strikes. The Crops of the United States. The 'Dude' Plague. The Salvation Army advertises in the following manner: 'At 11 A.M. descent of the Holy Ghost. At 11:30 we will all be awfully comfortable. At 12 o'clock sharp great, general attack upon the devil along the whole line. At 12:30 Hallelujah Galop and the march back to barracks.'

"The Sunday sermons are criticized like plays in the Monday papers, and the critic does not forget to describe the display made in the church. The value of the flowers used in decoration is given, and when, some time ago, many of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, and other railroad kings and Stock Exchange princes, happened to be assembled in Dr. Hall's plutocratic church, an editor remarked that 'seven hundred million dollars listened to Dr. Hall's sermon.'

"Popular preachers are, of course, paid very highly, but the ministers of smaller congregations would have to go hungry if they did not find some auxiliary employment. Dr. Hall has an income of \$120,000 a year; and the millionaires come from all parts of the Union to get married by him and to have their babies christened. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix has \$50,000 a year salary, and \$95,000 as administrator of the Trinity Church property. Talmage, the greatest 'pulpit clown' of the Union, who would be much more in place in Barnum's show than in a church, receives a salary of \$30,000. Many of the congregations also have professional singers, who will often exchange their position for one on the stage, and *vice versa*. As high as \$6,000 a year is paid to singers of note. On the other hand, the country ministers in the West preach to the farmers for thirty to forty dollars per month. Many of these have never been in a seminary, and have never passed a theological examination, and the congregation can dismiss them at any time. Among them are former artisans, bankrupt business men, and cashiered officers. Such wretchedly paid clergy do everything possible, and even what is impossible according to our ideas, to eke out their incomes. In Kentucky I met a minister who, besides giving religious instruction in several schools, sold books, was a notary public, insurance agent, ticket agent for railroad and steamship companies, and managed the sale of land to emigrants.

"It is curious to note that many religious bodies in the United States are leaning more and more toward Rome. What the Prot-

estant churches in old Europe reject as 'Romish' and 'Papist,' is reintroduced in North America. The Episcopal Church has even a monkish order, such as the Brothers of Nazareth, and other denominations are following the example. The Catholic Church, of course, differs only in a few minor details from its European branches, such as demanding an entrance fee from strangers. Many Protestant churches also refuse admittance to the church without payment.

"Churches are often raised as a speculation by builders, who engage a smart, handsome, unmarried young minister in the hope that a congregation will be formed which will purchase the church. I do not mean to say that there are no true servants of God in America. That there are many ministers in the different denominations and sects who take their calling seriously, can not be denied. But such men have no great or even moderate success, and their churches are not nearly so well frequented as those of the fashionable clergy who know how to advertise."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RENEWAL OF THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

THE issue as to the maintenance of parochial schools in Manitoba has come up again in a more troublesome form than ever before. It will be remembered that some time ago the Dominion Government issued a remedial order calling upon Manitoba to restore the separate or Catholic schools which had been abolished in 1890. After considering the matter for a number of weeks, the Provincial Legislature has submitted to the Dominion Government a memorial refusing to reinstate the sectarian schools and setting forth its reason therefor. The memorialists say that no attempt has been made to defend these schools on their merits, and that there is no ground on which the expenditure of public money in their support could be justified. From this it continues:

"We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to your Excellency in council that we can not accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met. It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools, and possibly Mennonite, Icelandic, and other schools, would so impair our present system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible."

This brings the question to a sharp issue between the provincial authorities and the Government of the Dominion of Canada. What the outcome will be is a matter for conjecture. It is reported that Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, will call upon the Dominion authorities to do justice to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, and if they refuse his appeal he will then take his petition to the Queen. It is believed that the Dominion Parliament will pass a bill exempting the Roman Catholics of Manitoba from taxation for public-school purposes. If the Manitoba Government then persists in collecting taxes from the Catholics for this purpose the controversy will be carried to the courts. An interesting incident in the struggle was the presentation to the Dominion Parliament a few days ago of petitions bearing 10,000 signatures, from the people of British Columbia, Ontario, and the Lower Province, protesting against Federal interference with school legislation. How the question is viewed by the religious papers, Protestant and Catholic, may be gathered from the following quotations: *The Advance* (Cong., Chicago), sees in the situation the old controversy between State rights and nationality sovereignty. *The United Presbyterian* thinks that public sentiment in Canada will never permit the old system to be reestablished:

"On the same ground the several Protestant churches could ask support for their denominational schools, and the people of no

faith could reject all, and demand entirely godless teaching. The issue is the same for which the way is being prepared in this and some other States of this country."

The St. Louis Observer (Cumberland Presbyterian) sees in the dispute another proof of the hostility of the Roman Catholics to public-school education. It says:

"The situation in Manitoba is a good object-lesson for this country. If it were possible to force separate schools in the United States it would be done before the beginning of the next school year. Our only safety is in eternal vigilance."

The Watchman (Boston) does not see how the Dominion authorities can bring the Manitobans to terms, for one reason among others, that the present Dominion Government is largely dependent upon the Protestant vote of Ontario. *The Central Christian Advocate* is of the opinion that the memorialists have taken a dignified and firm position and one that represents the settled conviction of the most progressive people of Manitoba. *The Canada Presbyterian* (Toronto) has this utterance on the subject:

"The readiness with which some church courts can lay aside their own special business and take up the Manitoba school question is not particularly encouraging to the people at home who think that missions, theological education, Sabbath schools, temperance, and the state of religion are the vital matters with which a spiritual court should be chiefly concerned. Peppery speeches and strong resolutions on political questions neither help to convert sinners nor edify saints."

In an editorial note referring to the refusal of the Manitoban Government to obey the remedial order, *The Catholic Review* says:

"The main point in this question is that the highest court in the empire has decided that the Catholics have a constitutional right to public denominational schools. To defy that court is disloyalty, is a violation of the Bill of Rights, is an invasion of the Act of Union, is practically treason and revolution. Will Ottawa permit Winnipeg to nullify the decision of the Queen's Privy Council?"

Is the Soul Immortal?—If incongruity is the essence of humor, there is a great deal of humor in some of the replies received to the above question, put by Dr. E. Monciederda, editor of the *Gazzetta di Roccasecca*, to a number of celebrated Europeans. The answers are soon to be published in book-form; but some of them have been printed already. It is evident that the question was not taken very seriously in all cases. The following replies will serve as samples:

Count Bertoletti: "When Zola says he believes, I will believe."

Giovanni Bovio, Professor of the University of Naples, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies: "The question is difficult to answer, even if one were a chosen intellect. . . . I believe that, if the existence of the soul is proven, its immortality may be assured."

Professor Lombroso: "I have seen spiritists cause chairs and tables to fly through the air. How did they do it? What convinces me most of the immortality of the soul is that my Berlin fellow professors refuse to believe in it."

Francesco Crispi: "I have always believed in it, as those know who also know what Garibaldi and I have done for Italy. Mortality unites us to commonplace people, immortality will separate us from them."

Panizza, Deputy and Professor of Medicine: "Who told you that I have a soul, anyhow?"

Costanzo Chauvet, editor of the *Popolo Romano*: "I have not been afraid to defend the immortality of half-a-dozen perishable Cabinets, and now you ask me even to defend the immortality of the soul! *Le jeu vaut-il la chandelle?*"

Prof. Joseph von Kopf: "I believe, for I feel that my soul cannot die."

Hermine v. Preuschen: "How can one doubt immortality! I would rather be with devils than in Nirvana."

DR. STALKER ON PROF. DRUMMOND.

THE dissatisfaction expressed in various quarters concerning the teachings of Prof. Henry Drummond threatens to culminate very soon in a definite charge of heresy against the author of "The Greatest Thing in the World." Several overtures in regard to Professor Drummond came up before the recent Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, and a speech on the subject was made before the Assembly by Dr. James Stalker, author of the well-known "Life of Christ." Dr. Stalker dwelt particularly upon Professor Drummond's evolutionary teachings, with much of which he expressed himself to be in sympathy. On other points, however, he asserted that he differed as widely from his friend. Referring to Professor Drummond's recent work on evolution, Dr. Stalker said:

"How far the discovery of a struggle for the life of others is original to Professor Drummond I am not scientific enough to be able to say; but there can be no doubt about the impressiveness of his exposition and illustration of it. That it is by this double ladder of ascent that man has come into existence I am far from asserting; but I do not think that any intelligent reader of the book as a whole can doubt that the purpose of Professor Drummond is to lead up to the Creator, of whom and through whom and to whom are all things.

"But it is said that this account of the origin of the world and of man contradicts the Bible. And, in my opinion, there can be no doubt that Professor Drummond does not believe man to have come into existence through immediate creation, as the Bible seems to represent. He looks upon the first chapter of Genesis not as a historical but as a poetical account, given to mankind in its childhood, but embodying such truths as the unity and omnipotence of God, the unity of the human race, and the sanctity of the Sabbath, which are of permanent importance. So Professor Drummond stated years ago in a paper in *The Contemporary Review*, which formed one of a series to which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Huxley also contributed.

"Now, I for one do not accept Professor Drummond's views at this point, but should be prepared to controvert them. In the first place, I am not as convinced as he is about evolution. Professor Drummond's own demonstration seems to me in many respects singularly unconvincing. He constantly confounds evolution in the sense which is denied with growth in the sense which all acknowledge. He has proved nothing which would not go well enough with the assumption of an irreducible number of species, much smaller, perhaps, than has hitherto been supposed, but still large. Then, I can not persuade myself that there is not more in the first chapter of Genesis than Professor Drummond allows. If there is one chapter in the Bible which is divine, it is this one; and, altho I would by no means say that it is science written beforehand, yet I am equally unable to believe that the harmonies which it presents with the latest discoveries of science are accidental."

THE CHURCH AND SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

PROF. GRAHAM TAYLOR, of Chicago Theological Seminary, has a thoughtful article in *The Advance*, of Chicago, discussing the question as to what the Church may expect from the present sociological movement. Professor Taylor is a recognized authority in sociology, and his views on this important question are therefore worthy of attention. He begins by stating some of the things which the sociological movement stands for when considered in relation to the Church. It stands, he says, for the movement of the common mind to arrive at a clearer knowledge of the complex relation of man to man in modern society; the movement of the common heart to realize the undying truth of social justice and human brotherhood; the movement of the common will to find and apply some adjustments for the disturbed relationships in our modern industrial system. Professor Taylor proceeds from this to consider how the experiences and work of the churches have already been affected in some degree by sociological study. First of all is the awakened

social consciousness in the Church itself, a larger realization of the common needs of our common humanity as they are manifested in our common life. In the second place—

"With this deepening social consciousness the Church is gaining a more advantageous point of view. This view of the Word, for example, is investing our one Bible with all the charm and fresh power of a new revelation of its old truths to the present age. Its origin is all the more supernatural and divine because mediately derived from the common social conditions under which its revelations were given to men through men."

As a third point Professor Taylor asks whether there is not something lacking in our application of law and gospel when even in a country like ours which is nominally Christian and where professing members of the Church are numerically in the majority, antichristian conditions of society so largely prevail. The family relationship, he argues, needs the reapplication of the Biblical conception to rescue it from the divorce legislation, from the social customs which operate against the home life and from the tenement-house conditions in our cities under which it is practically impossible for purity and orderliness to exist. It is through the disclosures of these conditions by sociological study and investigation that the Church "may expect God to convict us of our social sins of omission and commission and to enable us to do better." In the fifth and last place Professor Taylor says:

"May not the Church also expect a vast increase of spiritual power from the union and cooperation of her old Christian spirit and motive with the scientific method of the new sciences of human relationship? Despite the fact that the initial literature of modern sociology was so radically and even rampantly antagonistic, and despite also the sad consequence that the most influential younger writers are still nominally agnostic, yet it is being recognized as never before that there is a common ground on which they are not only willing but anxious to cooperate with scientific Christian scholars. In view of this fact, neither sociological science nor Christianity can afford to lose the rare chance of harmonious relationships which are sure to promote the highest interests of both, and because of the serious breach of which, on other lines of contact, both science and religion have suffered such lamentable loss in other departments of thought. To assure such great gain to the common cause of truth and human well-being, the Church can well afford to be calm in the presence of disturbing issues, to be patient in the process of perilous though inevitable adjustments, to be humble and full of good works under the fire of deserved or undeserved criticism, and to save by her divine hope both herself and the world which is to be the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

The Expansion of Religion.—We quote the following from a lecture given at Lowell Institute, Boston, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, the newly chosen successor to Dr. Phillips Brooks as Rector of Trinity Church of that city, and which is published in *The Unitarian*: "The expansion of religion was unthinkable two hundred years ago. To have given it the ample freedom it possesses now would, to English and New England thinking, have caused it to disappear as completely as Christianity has vanished from many of those cities of Asia Minor to which St. John wrote his striking and now pathetic letters. Religion was not trusted as we trust sunlight and storm; it was guarded like crown jewels, which, if passed from hand to hand, may be lost, and, once lost, lost forever. It was looked at through glass. It is inability to perceive what a free force religion is which explains the widely entertained opinion that religion to-day is decaying. . . . Religion, real religion, is in very truth the common possession of all mankind, and varieties of religions mean simply different reports or conceptions of one universal force or fact. Religion in the heart of man is everywhere the same kind. The crude article is in Boston what it is in Ahmednuggar. But religion in history, in organization, statement, ritual, is as various as are the climates, civilizations, customs, and inventions of innumerable nations and tribes. Its unity is Divine, its variations are historical and human. That is to say, the unreasoned feeling or the reflected conviction that each human being is related to Deity, and that this relation can be realized by some sort of means, are at the heart of all religion. The terror of the savage is the germ of the Christian awe."

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS.

IN this season, when college sermons or baccalaureate discourses are in order, and all over the land the youth about to pass out of our colleges are listening to the choicest advice tendered them by the most prominent pulpit orators of the day, it is well to remember that the baccalaureate sermon is a relic of the age when all graduates were either clergymen or proposed to become so soon, and when a sermon preached by some eminent divine was considered a necessary part of the graduating exercise. We find in *The St. Louis Christian Advocate* some remarks pertinent to this subject, from which we quote, as follows:

"Education is now more general than ever before, and instead of being monopolized by one class, is diffused through all. It is only natural, therefore, that many of the religious services that formerly accompanied the graduation of a class of young men should be either dropped altogether or so modified as materially to change their character.

"But the baccalaureate sermon still remains with us, and is one of the most interesting as well as useful of the customs which have come down to us from bygone ages. Education, properly considered, must partake largely of religion or it would not be education. It is impossible to conceive of the education of a youth of the present day being completed without a portion, at least, of religious training being incorporated into the system. There are institutions which ignore entirely the worshiping element in man's nature, and which profess to give him a purely secular and intellectual training without educating the religious side of his nature. But such education as this is not education in the widest sense of the term, for any system that ignores a religious element is one-sided and produces a character which may be compared to the form of a handicraftsman who is accustomed to swing a very heavy hammer always with the same hand—one side is enormously developed while the other is dwarfed or at most remains normal.

"That the conclusion of a collegiate career should be marked by a sermon is eminently fitting. Young men going from a college to a business or professional career need all the good advice they can get, and the fact that they frequently disregard it does not render it any the less necessary. It is gratifying to notice, on looking over the lists of subjects of baccalaureate sermons as printed in the daily and weekly papers, to see how practical a turn is given to this class of discourses by the gentlemen entrusted with their delivery. The time was when these sermons were mere displays of pulpit oratory intended to dazzle rather than to instruct. That time has gone by. The utilitarianism of the present age has its evil side, but it certainly is of value when it commends to the preacher a practical topic for a lecture to a class of young men or women about to leave their college home for the last time. The sermons of this year reflect very strongly the spirit of the present age. Losing nothing of the wisdom of the past, they nevertheless possess the quality of so applying it to the wants of the present as to constitute in themselves a body of valuable literature."

THE "BOOK OF THE DEAD."

WHILE it is true that among the many texts which have come to light in Egypt none is more widely known than the so-called "Book of the Dead," the fact remains that the latest English translation of this papyrus was made twenty-eight years ago. We are told by Sara Y. Stevenson, of the University of Pennsylvania, in *The New World*, that our lack of knowledge of this book lies in the extreme difficulty of the task of interpretation; that most scholars have realized that in order to produce an intelligent translation, more than an ordinary philological knowledge of the language is requisite, and that the scientific equipment of the translator must include not only an intimate acquaintance with the myths, rites, and religious technicalities of the Egyptians, but also a "broader knowledge of the science of religion than is usually possessed by Egyptologists." We briefly present facts and comment by this writer, as follows:

"The 'Book of the Dead' was known to the Egyptians as the

book of 'Going out by Day' (Per-m-Hru), a title explained by their firm and consistent belief in the possibility of obtaining for the spirit, through material and magical means, a renewed and eternal life. It is not 'a book' in the ordinary sense, but, as handed down in the Turin papyrus, a series of compositions written at different epochs, and more or less disconnected, containing magic formulæ or prayers intended to insure the defunct against annihilation by especially protecting each part of his personality, and by arming him against the perils of his dreary journey in the under-world. Some of the chapters lay claim to the highest antiquity and even to a divine origin. . . .

"It is beyond doubt that the religious instinct is present in a more or less developed form in mankind, from the Eskimo to the Hottentot, and that its more simple expression offers but slight variations among different peoples living in a similar stage of culture, such variations being obviously induced and governed by the differences in the condition of their material existence. A careful consideration of the subject has led modern scholars to regard the animistic stage as lying at the base of religious development. At this stage man regards all nature as participating more or less in the phenomena to which he himself is subject, and as animated by life-spirits—intangible, perhaps, as a shadow in the sunlight, a reflection in the water, or the visions that haunt his own dreams, but, nevertheless, as real as each object itself. Coincident with this form of faith, the belief in the survival of the human spirit after death exists, and is found in different stages of development according to man's capacity for dealing with the abstract. Hence the cultus of the *manes* and ancestral worship. Men in a low stage of culture dread evil spirits and make offerings to their dead, not only in order to perform a filial duty, since the departed spirits are believed to depend upon such material comforts, but to secure for themselves powerful protectors against the evil influences with which they believed themselves to be surrounded. . . .

"There is no ancient religious literature more worthy of serious study than the Sacred Books of Egypt, for in them we find the germs of many ideas which have made their way in the world. But if we would reap the full benefits of those hoary records of human thought, which a kind fate has preserved and revealed to our investigation, we should approach them with a mind divested of the intellectual accumulation which not only the classic philosophers, but the Hebrew prophets also have bequeathed to us, and which European thinkers have assimilated and developed into modern thought. In these ancient intellectual remains, the primitive mind betrays itself in the various stages of its evolution. Let us deal with them as the modern archeologist deals with a mound of ruins. Let us carefully cut trenches and examine the various strata, to locate and identify each idea, instead of recklessly planting our spade haphazard into the heap of débris, thus running the risk of hopelessly mixing what is primeval with what is of later growth, and of presenting to those who seek information an entirely incongruous and confused mass of incomprehensible results."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

WHAT is to be done to maintain the standard of character in the churches is a question which *The Christian Advocate* (New York) asks itself. Its reply is as follows: "First, promotion in churches to important positions should not be accorded to men whose connection to the body is merely nominal. Second, men receiving very large salaries, or possessing apparently large means, should not be allowed to lower the standard by habits inimical to the church; should not receive the flatteries of pastors, nor be left to drift—imperceptibly to themselves perhaps—into situations which will overthrow their reputations and injure the church. Third, young men should not, by church or other influence, be tempted to go beyond their means, either in way of living or in gifts to the church."

"The *Minneapolis Tribune* has published two or three communications from trustworthy correspondents in Utah alleging that polygamous practices are still maintained in that Territory, and that in two or three localities the old spirit of persecution still manifests itself against every one who protests against these abominations. It has been generally supposed that out of deference to the enlightened spirit of the age the Mormons had about abandoned polygamy, and were prepared to adjust themselves to new conditions under the Constitution which is to secure them admission into the Union."—*Leslie's Weekly*.

"THE Archdiocese of Baltimore had the signal honor during the past week of having three bishops within its boundaries giving ordinations: his excellency, the Papal Legate, at the Jesuit College of Woodstock; the Right Reverend Bishop Keane at the Catholic University; and the Right Reverend Bishop Curtis at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. It is rare for one diocese to have, like the quasi-primate's See, six houses of studies for the priesthood."—*The Catholic Review*, June 29.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ATTITUDE.

CONFLICTING reports are heard of the question of confederation between Canada and Newfoundland. Newfoundland is said to demand too many privileges for entering the Canadian Federation, including the building of new railways and the guaranty for her public debt. The Government of Canada does not think that it would be advisable to accord extra privileges to a province as heavily saddled with debt as Newfoundland, and the negotiations are said to have been broken off. It appears that the great majority of Newfoundland people do not wish to be annexed to the Dominion. *The Week*, Toronto, quotes the opinion of a Newfoundland clergyman who writes:

"I'm sorry we can't join the Dominion, but the terms offered were not sufficient to allure the poverty-proud damsel Newfoundland from her rocky isolation. It is a curious fact that there is an intense feeling among the people against confederation. One would have thought that a financial crisis like the present would have induced the people to clutch at any remedy, but confederation, charm it never so wisely, seems to have no allurements for Terra Nova."

The Week thinks that, as this gentleman has exceptional advantages in the way of gaining information, and is in close touch with all the concerns of the people, it may be taken as an accepted fact that confederation is not viewed with favor in the "Old Colony." In the mean time the Newfoundland Government is trying to raise additional loans, but with little success. Some Canadian papers believe that better terms could have been offered to Newfoundland. *The Star*, Montreal, says:

"The whole difference is about four or five millions for a railway—a very little more than they are talking of giving to a Hudson Bay line that does not go to Hudson Bay. . . . The good people of Newfoundland probably would not be so insistent if they could see any way of building it for themselves. But they need the railway; and when they become a political factor at Ottawa, they likely will have little difficulty in forcing it from the fingers of the politicians. To refuse them now is probably only to delay the thing, besides creating a vast amount of discontent and ill-feeling. We want them to come in with a right good will; and we want them to come in now."

This paper also thinks that the wealth of Newfoundland is very much underrated. Her people have had heavy losses, but that does not prove that they are bad people to lend money to. *The Herald*, St. Johns, Newfoundland, says:

"No one can say that Canada has not shown a friendly and liberal spirit, or refuse to admit that she has gone as far as she could go in the concessions offered. If temporary failure has taken place, the fault does not lie with Canada. Neither can any blame be fairly laid at the door of our delegates. The difficulty has arisen entirely from the immense debt we have piled up, amounting to more than \$75 per head of our entire population."

The Witness, Montreal, does not believe that the negotiations about confederation will end in smoke. The paper says:

"The Newfoundland Government is justified, perhaps, in trying to free itself from its financial embarrassments independently by contracting loans before consenting to union on terms which it does not like, but since the Dominion Government would not be justified in offering any more generous terms than it has offered, it is for the Newfoundland Government to reopen the negotiation if has broken off, that is, if they are broken off, which we very much doubt."

Newfoundland's attitude nevertheless receives small encouragement from the other side of the Atlantic. It is, in fact, expected that Newfoundland will default. *The Home News*, London, a paper specially devoted to the colonial interests of the British Empire, writes:

"Will the end of June see Newfoundland in the position of a

defaulter? It certainly seems highly probable. Union with Canada—which might not have solved all difficulties, but would assuredly have rendered bankruptcy impossible—has been rejected, and the Bank of Montreal, which already has a large stake in the future of the colony, has refused to assist the Newfoundlanders in raising a loan to meet immediate expenses. It is said that nine tenths of the people of the island are opposed to confederation. If that is true, then it can only be said that there is no more wisdom among the colonists than among their leading politicians. . . . The Dominion Government was prepared to make an arrangement more favorable to Newfoundland than that of any other province, but so far from realizing that Canada was treating them with especial liberality, the Newfoundlanders appear to think that the Dominion statesmen do not understand the valuable asset they would acquire. Disinterested observers can hardly share that view. Federation would have at once placed Newfoundland beyond the risk of default, but Canada would have added materially to her debt with little prospect for years to come of recouping the outlay she would necessarily have incurred."

JAPAN'S NATIONAL DEFENSES.

MANY Japanese dream already of a Japanese World Empire. They wish to see their navy and army increased to such an extent that no Power or combination of Powers could cope with the young giant-killer of the Far East. But these enthusiasts are not to be found among the best-educated of the nation. The very men who struggled against China advise moderation. Lieutenant-General Viscount Tani, in a paper written for the *Asahi*, Tokyo, warns his countrymen not to adopt an armament they can not carry. He says:

"If Japan is to be as aggressive as the empires of Cæsar, Alexander the Great, and Napoleon, she must, of course, extend her army and navy very much. If she is satisfied with the forces necessary for defense only, no great preparations need be made. If Japan intends to be aggressive, she must be prepared to fight, at times, the whole world. Some youngsters talk rashly of subduing the whole Chinese Empire. They may not be as bold in their hearts as they would have us think them, yet such talk arouses the suspicion of the Powers. Some persons say that we should be prepared to fight several Powers combined. But this is madness. Few of the European Powers could stand against a combine. Military preparations must be proportionate to national wealth. Forts must be built, the artillery must be strengthened, the navy increased, but all in due proportion. It has been said that 200,000 tons of war-ships are necessary, but a navy of such dimensions is certainly not necessary for self-defense. Moreover, we may not be able to maintain such a navy. True, we may be able to build the ships by applying the greater part of the indemnity obtained from China to this purpose. But war-ships become, in course of time, old and useless, and in order to maintain a fleet of 200,000 tons, 10,000 tons yearly must be constructed at a cost of six or seven million yen. Adding to this the funds necessary for maintaining the ships, the expense would be enormous. Each ton of ships requires 80 yen yearly, 200,000 tons would therefore absorb 16,000,000 yen. The army now costs 12,000,000 yen a year. If the navy is increased, the army also would have to be strengthened, and we would have to spend 40,000,000 yen a year on our defenses, or half the revenue of the country. This would only excite the jealousy and suspicion of other Powers. War must only be resorted to in case of unavoidable necessity, and it is the duty of diplomacy to avert it. To make an enemy of several Powers combined, is an inexcusable folly. Tho the belligerents are, on the surface, the only struggling Powers during a war, they have generally some secret allies. In the case of the Franco-German war Russian support made the Germans successful. Russia, on the other hand, had no allies in her struggle with Turkey, and the result was that she lost half the advantages obtained by the Berlin Conference. If the diplomats are clever in the arrangement of such affairs, Japan need not have a army and navy out of proportion to her resources. The people must endeavor to develop the country, in order to raise national resources to the highest point."

IN Denmark a drunken man is taken to the station and sent home in a carriage next day. The publican who served him last has to pay the cost. This has materially decreased drunkenness.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE LOAN.

RUSSIA is determined to obtain a lion's share of the advantages which the civilized world is likely to derive from the late struggle between Japan and China. That she will occupy Manchuria in the face of all opposition from the Powers is not to be expected. That she will march to Seoul to supersede Japan in the "protectorate" over Korea is doubtful. Russia is trying her hand at tactics which have been hitherto exclusively English; she has agreed to assist China in obtaining the funds necessary for the payment of the war indemnity due to Japan, and France, Russia's faithful friend, will find the necessary money. The negotiations necessary for such an agreement have been carried on in secret, and neither Germany, nor England, nor Austria is overpleased with the manner in which Russia has stolen the march upon them in this financial deal. As it is, however, doubtful whether France can supply the whole of the sum demanded, it is yet possible that the scheme will fall through on account of the opposition of English and German bankers. *Money*, London, says:

"Germany clearly has been outwitted in the late negotiations. She joined with Russia and France to put a humiliation upon Japan, hoping that she would be made a joint partner in whatever benefits might accrue. But it seems now that Russia has arranged with China for a loan of 16 millions sterling at 4 per cent., which is to be guaranteed by Russia and to be subscribed by France. Thus Russia gets whatever political advantages may be reaped, while France gets the doubtful benefit of lending 16 millions sterling to China. Germany is left out in the cold. Her Government had not been even acquainted with the negotiations that were going on; and her banks, it is now announced, are not to share in the issue. There is naturally, therefore, a very sore feeling in Germany. But Germany will not fight because of such a rebuff, tho she may sulk. The outcome of the German action is fortunate for the rest of the world. If Germany had been treated well according to her own opinion she might have been induced to go perilously far with Russia and France, and thus might have endangered the peace of the world."

The Economist, London, never very friendly toward Russia, doubts that China has a good backer in the Muscovite Empire. That paper says:

"We can not congratulate China upon the choice of her financial agent. In the first place, it can not be said that Russia's credit is very good; and besides this it is quite plain that Russia does not come to the assistance of China from mere motives of kindness, but rather from a desire to extend her political influence. China will also discover her mistake if she is again in want of funds. It is certain that capitalists will not care to assist China if she is under financial obligation to Russia, and politically dependent upon that country."

The Times also points out that Russia's position must become unduly strong in Asia. Ere China has paid back the debt, Russia will become mistress of the situation.

The Vossische Zeitung, Berlin, which is in close touch with the financiers there, remarks:

"London and Paris financiers are not in a hurry to subscribe. They think that something is wrong and that the great Chinese loan is a purely Russian affair. And the great German commission houses are still less willing to enter into the business. They believe that this loan under a Russian guaranty would hamper future operations. No future loan could be taken up without the guaranty of some other Power, and that is not easy to obtain if Russia gains a firm hold upon China."

The Handelsblad, Amsterdam, believes nevertheless, that the loan will be taken up, tho much below par, and that France will once more open her stocking, contributing the largest share of the money needed, altho many Frenchmen regard the affair as very little advantageous to their country.

The Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, does not doubt that the Russo-Chinese agreement bars the way to the great financial

concerns of the world. But that industrial and commercial circles will suffer, is to be doubted. This paper says:

"The losses of the war must be made good, and neither China nor Japan can recuperate without the help of foreign industries. It is also certain that the new ports which have been opened will greatly stimulate trade and increase international competition. Next to the English, who hold the lion's share of Chinese commerce, the Germans have succeeded in establishing a foothold, and they are continually extending their influence. Germany's imports into China amount to twelve per cent. of the whole. America is next on the list. France plays a very modest part, and Russia, altho China's nearest neighbor, is as far removed from her, from an economical point of view, as Austria or Italy."

The writer here complains of the want of enterprise of Austrian merchants, who failed to hold the advantages once held in Chinese ports. He then goes on to say:

"No doubt Russia will obtain some advantages through the Siberian railway. But we doubt that her guaranty of the Chinese debt will be of benefit to her, or that France will gain any commercial advantages by advancing the money. Germany's bankers have lost an advantageous job, but her industrials and merchants will not be beaten if they retain the energy they have heretofore shown. Krupp and the Bochum works will be quite willing to work for money which has been advanced by France."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OPENING OF THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL.

THE canal which unites the Baltic with the North Sea has been officially opened by the German Emperor in the presence of the largest gathering of modern war-ships ever known. The canal is called the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, after William the First, who was present at the beginning of the work. The reports of the Press on the opening festivities are most enthusiastic, for the numerous representatives of German and foreign newspapers had been treated with special courtesy. The naval officers of the various nationalities were also well pleased. Special care had been taken not to wound anybody's feelings. The vessels of weaker nations were placed near German ships of older type, so that the guests did not appear at a disadvantage. The powerful battle-ships which Germany has recently added to her fleet were placed near the immense destroyers of the British squadron. The Emperor visited many of the foreign vessels, including the American cruiser *New York*, which made a very favorable impression by her neat appearance and perfect appointment. Fears had been entertained that the officers and men of the French men-of-war would fail to fulfil their duties as guests, but these fears were unfounded. France could not help remembering that the canal is intended, in the first place, to assist the German navy, that Germany and her Emperor are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of France's humiliation, and that the most powerful German battle-ships bear the name of the victories of 1870. Nevertheless, the French officers responded to all invitations to dinners and balls with that courtesy for which their nation is famous, and Admiral Menard was treated by the Emperor with special consideration. During a speech made at Hamburg the Emperor professed his desire for peace, and said he hoped that the canal would long serve the purposes of peace only. His remarks were received with much satisfaction throughout Europe, but France refuses to acknowledge that peace can be lasting unless the two German provinces which she possessed for a time are returned to her. The tone of the German Press has cooled toward France, in consequence of the tone of the Paris Press.

The Estafette and the *Gaulois* express their sorrow that the Alsace-Lorraine question is treated as non-existent in Germany. The former paper says:

"That the Emperor should express hopes of a long peace is

very pleasing, but the realization of these hopes is dependent upon the attitude of France and Germany. A reconciliation between these countries must first be brought about, that is, the Alsace-Lorraine question must be settled once for all."

The *Petit République* says:

"The desire for peace expressed by the Emperor in his Hamburg speech would appear much more genuine if the merchant navies of the world had been invited to take part in the Kiel festivities instead of ships of war."

The *Soleil* thinks that ostentatious professions of peaceful intent often precede great wars. The *Radical* says: "Give us back the provinces you have taken from us, and peace will be assured." The *Siècle* can not understand why the Emperor sent a wreath to Waterloo on the anniversary of that battle, if he really means peace, and the *Paix* declares that France alone can give peace to Europe.

Russia, whose attitude is watched with interest by all Europe, because she is the reputed ally of France, speaks of the Kiel events as favorable to the peace of Europe. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:

"The opening of the canal does not only mark an epoch in the history of Germany, but is of importance to all nations who are likely to make use of the new waterway. The fact that every nation responded to the invitation proves the high respect in which Germany and her monarch are held."

The *Novoye Vremya* also regards the canal as a work of great international value whose economical importance should not be underrated. The *Novosti* expresses similar views. The English papers are more interested in the naval display than anything else. The *St. James's Gazette*, London, points out that of all the vessels which assembled at Kiel, not one had ever been in action.

"This fact," continues the paper, "tends to emphasize what is undoubtedly a great truth—that the more perfect, the more deadly we make our engines of destruction, the less likelihood is there of their being utilized for their fell purpose. Moreover, we believe that the peoples of the Earth are acquiring a holy horror of war and everything that war implies, and that this universal note of public opinion has had no little effect in restraining rulers, and preventing their plunging into bloody conflicts for some petty personal object, or to gratify national jealousy or hatred."

All the Germans, with the exception of the Socialists and the Radicals, are well satisfied with the result of the festivities. The Socialist *Vorwärts* and the Radical *Treissnaige* bewail the money which has been spent. It appears that over \$2,000,000 were expended.

RECOMPENSE FOR INNOCENT VICTIMS OF THE LAW.

THE maxim that the State can do no wrong is becoming superannuated. More and more countries begin to recognize that injury should be made good, even if the wrongdoer is a whole State and the sufferer only a private individual. The *Journal Officiel*, Paris, publishes the text of a law recently passed by the Legislature, by which revision of an unjust sentence in the criminal courts is made possible at any time if new developments change the aspect of a case which has led to the conviction of a supposed criminal. At the same time, persons unjustly punished have a legal right to demand reparation. Hitherto a prisoner, once sentenced, remained a criminal in the eyes of the law forever, and could only obtain freedom by a pardon. Restitution has been made to persons unjustly punished, but only by a special grant. The new law enumerates four cases in which revision may be obtained, independently of the punishment which has been inflicted and of the court which pronounced the sentence. It is also immaterial what time may have passed since the sentence took effect. The four points specified are:

"1. If proof is obtained that the supposed victim of a murder case is still alive.

"2. If another person is found guilty of the crime for which some prisoner has been sentenced.

"3. If one of the witnesses in a criminal case is convicted of perjury. If a new trial is granted in such a case, the perjured witness may not again be called to the stand.

"4. If new facts are brought to light, or documents are discovered which were unknown during the trial which ended with a conviction.

"In the first, second, and third case revision may be asked by the convicted person or his lawful representative, in the fourth case the Minister of Justice alone can demand a revision. He has to ask the advice of a committee, formed by the chief officials of his department and three of the members of the Court of Cassation."

If the convict is already undergoing punishment, its execution may be stopped while the new investigation is taking place. Ample provision is made that the relatives of unjustly convicted persons who have died ere their innocence was established, should be enabled to clear the name of the family of the odium attached to crime. Touching upon the subject of damages, the new law runs as follows:

"The demand for damages may be made at any time during the new trial. The State is responsible for the payment of the sums awarded, subject to the possibility of collecting the same from the accusers or false witnesses who caused the conviction. The preliminary expenses of the revision must be borne by the persons demanding a new trial; if this is granted, the State assumes the responsibility for the costs. If an innocently convicted person dies before the innocence can be established, the next of kin are entitled to the damages—spouse, children, and parents. Other relatives must prove that they have personally suffered by the miscarriage of justice."

If a new trial proves the innocence of a convicted person, the new verdict must be published in the city where the revision took place, in the township where the crime was perpetrated, in the township where the petitioners for a revision reside, and, in case of death of the supposed criminal, in the place where he breathed his last. Besides the *Government Gazette*, five other papers will publish the revision officially, the expenses to be paid by the State. The new law applies to cases of the past as well as those of the future.

A TRIAL OF SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

IT is not generally known that the future State, as it is pictured by the Socialists, was once tried on a large scale in China. Leon Caubert, Member of the French Academy of Sciences, recently delivered a lecture on the subject. A digest of this lecture, which appeared first in the *Temps*, Paris, is now making the round among French and German papers. M. Caubert describes how, eight hundred years ago, a practical philosopher named Quang-Ngam-Che obtained an opportunity to rule China:

"Quang-Ngam-Che was not only honest and honorable, but well educated and an orator of no mean ability. His reforms were precisely the same as those which the Socialists of to-day accept as their principles, and which they intend to introduce throughout Europe. Quang advocated a state monopoly in all things, including real estate. Fate assisted him in putting his ideas to the test. China had just passed through a period of long misfortunes, earthquakes, inundations, and, as a natural consequence, epidemics and famine and similar plagues disturbed the country, and the nation demanded reforms. Quang's fame had reached the Emperor, Chen-song, who called Quang and entrusted him with the formation of a Ministry, trusting that the new Premier's influence would restore quiet among the people. Quang introduced the most sweeping measures. Private ownership of the soil was abolished—a reform just then easy to carry out, as nearly half of the nation had perished. The land had to be tilled according to certain rules. The tiller of the soil was to retain only sufficient produce to feed himself and family, and the

seeds necessary for the following season. The rest of all produce had to be delivered to the State. Cattle-farmers were only allowed to keep as many animals as they needed for their work, the rest was delivered to the Government. The same principle ruled all other occupations.

"For a while everything went well. But after a few months the novelty of the thing wore off. The farmers failed to bring more corn, and even ate up what was given them to sow the fields. Cattle-breeders neglected their herds, having lost all interest in their work, and people sent to cut wood did not fell more trees than they needed themselves. Women were to be perfectly free under the new laws, but they soon found that they would have to work upon the soil, or starve. Excuses were easily found. One man would say that his acre did not yield as much as that of his neighbor, another complained that the land allotted to him was too limited. The people began to complain, the famine returned, and Quang-Ngam-Che's reforms were dropped, while he lost his position at the head of affairs. The new régime had proved itself impracticable."

The Socialist Press is very much dissatisfied with the attention which the foregoing paper receives. The *Vorwärts*, Wisconsin, says:

"Taken for granted that this story is true, it proves nothing. The failure of an experiment is no proof that the idea upon which it is based is wrong. Republics have existed and vanished. There are to-day pseudo-republics in South America which hardly deserve the name. Does that prove that it is impossible to found or preserve a true republic? That the Chinese in those days did not act in the manner in which the enlightened advocates of Socialism in our times would act, is certain. Yet we do not mean to say that the next experiment would be faultless. . . . A Socialist State may be subject to vacillations as well as monarchy or hierarchy."

The *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, thinks the attempted reforms of the good Chinese with the jawbreaking name were not radical enough. The State retained too much power.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REVOLUTION AS THE PEOPLE'S BIRTH-RIGHT.

REVOLUTIONS are of such frequent occurrence in Spanish America that they excite little or no comment from the general public. It is generally supposed that the people of South America object to settled government, and look upon revolutions as a kind of pastime. The *Review of the River Plate*, Buenos Ayres, endeavors to explain that these revolutions are rather a necessity than a luxury. The magazine acknowledges that the extreme leniency with which attempts to overthrow the government are treated invites their repetition, but also warns the foreign reader that European tests will not serve in the study of South American conditions. The paper says:

"The only government that has a right to exact perfect obedience is a perfect government. There is no natural obligation to obey unjust laws. If the government of the country is on the whole for the benefit of the people, it is wrong, and in certain circumstances it may be criminal, to endanger the existence of that government and create public disorder for the sake of effecting some particular reform. This view was carried to an extreme in England at one time, when Radicals and Chartists, whom we now recognize to have been very moderate reformers indeed, were charged on by cavalry and committed to prison for exercising their just right of public meeting. In some cases the only effective protest that can be made against oppressive laws is to disobey them, a method which has the disadvantage, in a country with a strong government, of placing the reformer in the category of a criminal. . . . The supreme justification of armed risings against public authority is found in the case where that authority is tyrannical and oppressive and where legal and recognized means have failed to bring it to reason. The appeal to arms is the inalienable right of the citizens. They place the sword in the hands of the authorities. If it is used against them,

they have a right to protect themselves by force of arms. It is no argument to say that they are provided with constitutional methods of protesting if experience has taught them that these methods are ineffectual. In such a case revolutions are the evidence of political life, just as the administration of lynch law in a community where criminals have been allowed to go scot-free, is the evidence of an abiding sense of justice.

"In judging South American revolutions, therefore, we must be careful not to apply the hard-and-fast rules which are applicable in countries where the people have freedom, and where the constitutional channels for the expression of their will are in perfect working order. We must apply to each revolution the standard of public expediency, and not condemn it at once as a violation of law and a breach of order. . . . Theoretically, the freedom of the people in South America is perfect; their rulers are elected by the people, and they are always liable to be called to account for the way in which they discharge their trust. But practically the case is very different; the right of the people to select their rulers and representatives is overridden by an irresponsible oligarchy, who have held their power so long that they have come to regard it as their natural right, and they are not above resorting to the basest means for the purpose of debauching the constituencies and insuring a continuance in power. In such circumstances there can be no doubt of the natural right of the people to control their rulers and to depose them by force if necessary."

The writer nevertheless acknowledges that revolutions are getting too frequent, and that foreign capitalists are justified in withholding their assistance from countries which are never in a well-ordered state. He says:

"Some of the revolutions that have taken place on the South American continent have been strictly necessary and unavoidable. The rising against the Spanish yoke, in which most of the republics were generated, the expulsion of Rosas, the deposition of Yvarex Celman, and perhaps that of Balmaceda, may be taken as instances. But it is the greatest of misfortunes for a country when chronic revolution comes to be regarded as its normal state, and our politicians do not seem to realize how perilously near we have got to that state. Of this fact European observers have formed on the whole a juster opinion than ourselves. What they say is that government in South America appears to consist of little more than the swing from one revolutionary policy to another. In fact, the government is an oligarchy tempered by revolution, and the revolution is as well recognized and respected a factor as the oligarchy."

FOREIGN NOTES.

A GREAT deal of cheap demonstration is indulged in by French jingoes. The town council of Toulon had ordered the French flag to be hoisted half-mast on the public buildings while French vessels were in Kiel. Indignation meetings were held all over the country because the Government accepted Germany's friendly invitation to the Kiel festivities. Professor Pasteur is loudly praised for refusing to accept the Prussian Order of Merit, somewhat prematurely, however, for his name has not yet been proposed for election, as the Berlin Academy of Science reports. Yet the majority of the French people are said to remain cold to these demonstrations.

THE *Woschod*, a St. Petersburg organ of the Russian Jews, declares that Jerusalem will soon have a Jewish university. Students of all nationalities and all creeds will be admitted, but the rules will be in accordance with the Jewish ritual. The Semitic languages and Jewish literature will find special attention. The university is to be opened in 1897 in localities rented for the purpose, but a suitable building will be erected soon after, as the funds are in readiness. What is still needed is the permission of the Turkish Government, and suitable teachers.

ARTHUR ORTON, the butcher of Wapping who passed himself off as Sir Roger Tichborne, has now confessed the fraud for which he underwent the punishment of fourteen years in state prison. The most dastardly act of this impostor was that he attacked the honor of Sir Roger's bride, with whom he claimed to have been unduly intimate. This act cost the impostor many sympathisers. People argued that the man who would ruin the reputation of a woman, though a large estate were at stake, could not be of noble descent.

THE plague, which ravaged Southern China last summer, is said to have broken out anew, this time in and around the Portuguese settlement of Macao. The *Singapore Free Press*, however, thinks that bubonic plague is endemic in Canton and Pak-hoi, and that the foreign settlements in these provinces can never be wholly free from sporadic cases of this disease.

Ulk, the Berlin funny paper, has taken up Bismarck's late speech in praise of women, and asked if it would not be best to place a loyal woman by the ballot box, and thus test female influence. It would then be easy to determine which is strongest—woman's smiles or free beer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPHINE'S ANTECEDENTS.

THE present revival of Napoleonic literature has caused a renewed interest in the woman who shared Napoleon's rise and whom he divorced, when at the height of his power, because she had not borne him an heir. Every one knows that Josephine had been married to Alexander de Beauharnais, and that she had had two children during this first union—Eugène-Rose, the future Viceroy of Italy, and Hortense, the wife of Louis Bonaparte. How the beautiful West Indian came to France is not so well known. M. Frederic Masson, in the *Revue de Paris*, describes the course of events which resulted in the marriage of Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie to the son of the Marquis of Beauharnais. We summarize M. Masson's account:

In 1726 there came to Martinique a noble of Blaisois, named Gaspard-Joseph Tascher de la Pagerie. He belonged to an ancient and formerly very powerful family, but when Gaspard-Joseph landed in the West Indies the fortunes of his race had very much declined. He took good care, however, to have his claim to noble descent fully established. His sons obtained places at Court, but the eldest preferred to live at Martinique and obtained a subaltern position in the Royal Marines stationed at Martinique. In 1755, when a new war had broken out between France and England, the King sent to Martinique, as Governor of the West Indian Islands, one François de Beauharnais, a gentleman who had held high positions in France. Exactly how it came about no one seems to know, but the Taschers, poverty-stricken and without influence, managed to raise the fortunes of the family through their women, who established themselves in the good graces of the new Governor. M. de Tascher's three daughters married well, and his son also made a good match through M. de Beauharnais, for Mlle. Rose-Claire Des Vergers de Sanois belonged to one of the richest and most influential colonial families. Young Gaspard-Joseph proved himself worthy of the good graces of the Governor; he distinguished himself with conspicuous bravery when the English made a descent upon the island in 1763. On the 23d of June in that year his wife was delivered of a girl, which, five weeks later, was christened Marie-Joseph-Rose. This was Josephine. Between 1761 and 1791 six different priests held the parish of Trois-Flets, and this assisted in giving credence to the later rumors that Josephine's birth could not be proved by the parish registers. But there is no possible doubt either of her identity or of the exact date of her birth. In 1766 a terrible storm destroyed the plantation at Trois-Flets; it took M. de Tascher thirty years to obtain the means for rebuilding his house, and thus Josephine passed her childhood in and around the sugar-house, the only building which withstood the storm, and in which the family had established themselves. At the age of ten she was sent to the Convent of the Dames-de-la-Providence, at Fort Royal, where she remained until she was fifteen. She was an accomplished coquette even then; Captain Tercier, then stationed with his regiment at Martinique, flatters himself that she was not quite indifferent in his presence, and a young Englishman who rose afterward to high honors loved her so much that he never married because she refused him.

Mme. Revandin, Josephine's aunt, had gone to France with M. de Beauharnais, over whom she exercised undue influence. Mme. Revandin made up her mind that the Taschers de la Pagerie should profit by her good fortune. Why not marry young Alexander, the son of the Marquis de Beauharnais, to one of her nieces? Influenced as he was, the Marquis writes, on behalf of his son, to M. Tascher for the hand of one of his daughters. Originally it was intended to marry Josephine's younger sister, Catherine-Désirée, to Alexander Beauharnais, but the young lady's death intervened. Josephine, then, was sent to France, and Mme. Revandin spent 20,000 francs on the girl's trousseau. Alexander was not very enthusiastic about the marriage, but the bans were published and the marriage consummated within a month after the bride had landed.

The union was not a happy one. Alexander did not attempt to introduce his wife to society, and did nothing to assist her in completing her scant education and to improve her provincial ways. He complains, too, that she had the most absurd ideas of

what conjugal affection should be like, required too much attention, and was jealous. Young Beauharnais—he was only nineteen at the time of his marriage—traveled to divert himself, and left his wife at home. He quarreled with his wife's relatives, and accused Josephine of infidelity, and the latter retired to the Abbey of Panthemont, a convent which served as a kind of refuge for wives who were separated from their husbands, or were about to obtain a separation. Here she was for the first time made acquainted with the wiles of society. Later M. de Beauharnais rendered the most complete apologies, acknowledging that Josephine was not at fault, and as a reconciliation seemed impossible, a separation was agreed upon.

During the Reign of Terror Mme. de Beauharnais was in great danger of being executed, like her husband, if it had not been for the prison doctor who declared that she had only a few days to live, and that disease would thus do the work of the executioner. The Revolution made her very poor; Barras, however, succeeded in recovering part of her fortune for her.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

THE June number of *Westermann's Monatshefte* contains an account of a new industry, the manufacture of artificial silk. Five processes for this have lately been patented. The basis of four of them is gun-cotton, which is either dissolved or softened by the addition of some liquid, and in this condition is spun out into threads. The Chardonnet process, which is already in operation in a French factory, makes collodion in the usual way by dissolving gun-cotton in ether and alcohol. This collodion is forced through very small holes, and comes out in the form of threads, on which a fine stream of water plays as they come out. By this and a subsequent bath the alcohol is washed out, and the ether passes off in vapor, leaving a solid fiber. The writer adds:

"This whole apparatus is probably still very incomplete, otherwise they would try to get back the greater part of the ether and alcohol used, instead of sending the easily inflammable ether-vapor out into the air. The silk obtained, too, is very inflammable and explosive. They have succeeded in partly removing this quality by laying it awhile in baths of ammonium sulfid, yet it still remains more inflammable and explosive than natural silk, cotton, and other fibers."

The quality of the silk obtained is thus described:

"The luster and the feel of the so-called Chardonnet silk are in fact so like natural silk that an exhibited sample can put even experts in doubt whether real or artificial silk is before them. . . . The luster and refractive power of scoured natural silk depend on the structure of the fibers, which form solid, perfectly smooth, round, transparent, and colorless rods, like rods of solid glass, for which reason, tho other fibers, which have an irregular form and a rough surface, like wool, cotton, and linen, acquire a certain luster by proper treatment, they can never equal the silk fiber in it. That the artificial fiber can do so is owing to its having nearly the same structure as real silk."

Certain statistics, however, are less favorable to the new product; the fibers are four times as thick as those of real silk, half as elastic, and from half to a quarter as strong in proportion to the size of the fiber. Spinners find them too stiff and weak to be treated like common silk.

The cost of production by the Chardonnet process is now 14 francs a kilogram [\$1.23 a pound] and the selling price 25 marks [\$2.70 a pound]. The Vivier silk, another gun-cotton product, is said to be producible at 3 marks a kilogram [32 cents a pound], but is to be sold very little cheaper than real silk. It is even more brilliant than the genuine article. The Langhans silk, the only one yet patented out of which a strictly non-explosive dress can be made, has not yet been produced on a large scale. In this process cellulose treated with sulfuric acid is substituted for the gun-cotton of the other artificial silks, so that the product will be chemically analogous to parchment paper.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES COMPARED.

THE French are still disturbed by the fact that their population is stationary, or, at least, increases very slowly. The *Revue Scientifique* gives some recently compiled statistics on the subject, which we present to our readers as a matter of general interest. The notice in the *Revue* is headed "Comparative Nuptiality and Natality of Different European Countries" and runs thus:

"The following are some numbers that we extract from the recent Broca lecture, delivered by M. Chervin of the Anthropological Society.

"The first table shows us that from the point of view of the actual number of marriages we present an average lower than that of the principal countries of Europe, as follows:

"Of 1,000 inhabitants of the two sexes, more than 15 years old, how many are married?

Hungary	91.6	Holland.....	49.0
Germany.....	53.0	France.....	45.8
England and Wales.....	52.6	Belgium.....	41.9
Denmark.....	52.0	Greece.....	41.6
Austria.....	57.3	Scotland.....	40.9
Italy.....	50.1	Switzerland.....	40.8
Finland.....	49.2	Ireland.....	23.0

"But the number of marriages is only one of the elements of the problem in the increase of populations. The important thing is the birth-rate. In this regard we are, we must confess, in a precarious situation. Here is what statistics have to teach us about the matter:

"Living births for 1,000 women from 15 to 50 years old:

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Germany.....	270	2.65
Scotland.....	269	19.9
Belgium.....	265	19.8
Italy.....	251	24.6
England and Wales.....	250	12.1
Austria.....	250	44.4
Sweden.....	240	44.4
Ireland.....	240	4.1
Switzerland.....	236	10.2
France.....	163	16.7

"This table shows that we have one third less of legitimate births than the German Empire, and than the greater part of the other countries of Europe."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DO WE WORK TOO HARD?

WHETHER the necessity of toiling that is laid upon the human race is regarded as a blessing or a curse, there are not likely to be two opinions about wasted toil. The Socialists hold that a large part of the world's hard work is unnecessary, due to misdirection of effort. Dr. J. Pioger, writing in the *Revue Socialiste* (Paris), maintains that work up to the point of fatigue is not only a physical evil but, needless evil, and one which legislation should correct. The manufacturers are to blame and the system by which they force their employees into over-work must be removed. We condense Dr. Pioger's argument as follows:

Every one knows the sensation of being fatigued, and is struck with the feebleness and troubles connected with it; but as these results generally pass off during repose their significance is not given proper attention until some chronic evils make themselves felt. Unfortunately we just follow our daily routine, and continue to expend a colossal amount of energy of which really only a small part is applied in a useful manner. Never has the human race displayed such activity, never has such a great amount of useless production taken place.

As a matter of fact, with its brilliant paradoxes of increased wealth and economical misery, the human race is simply consuming its own strength after the manner of diabetics, and is doomed to die of consumption in default of a proper equilibrium between the debit and credit sides of its vitality.

Work and nutrition stand in close relation to each other. This is not new, but it is certain that the true influence of work upon our health is not properly understood until we begin to realize that

all work, physiological, muscular, or intellectual, means an expense of organic force proportionate to the energy employed. The intimate relation between work and nutrition is best noticeable during the period of growth. The young offer less resistance to fatigue than the old because much food is absorbed in building up the system. This is well known to breeders of live stock, but unfortunately the same rule which prohibits the over-working of young animals is not sufficiently followed in the case of human beings. Hence the degeneration of our race. Our whole lives are spent without proper rest, egged on by the struggle for existence, carried away by the turmoil of life, drawn away by our dreams of success, we do not take the time to rest; we are tired, we remain tired, we do not take the time to live.

The writer goes on to point out that the persons who are most to blame for this waste of energy will find to their cost that the human body must be treated with care as well as other machines. Workingmen whose energy is overtaxed fail to remain as productive as their employers could wish, and become a burden to society and the state much sooner than is necessary. But as the whose community is now made to bear the burden, the employers are not sufficiently made aware of the harm they are doing, and continue to exploit the workers. Is there a remedy? Dr. Pioger thinks there is. We quote him directly as follows:

"If a wise, far-seeing, and patriotic legislation were to place the responsibility upon those to whom it belongs; if all work were regulated in a sanitary manner; if dangerous industries were reduced to a minimum or stopped altogether, life would be happier. The frightful consumption of human life by our modern industries must be lessened, this killing over-production must be made to disappear, for it only engenders business crises, develops pauperism, and prepares 'economic wars.' When we burden the manufacturers with the social results of the employment of human labor, then only will it be possible to give that care to the human workers which we would willingly see granted to all servants, human as well as animal."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Automatic Employers.—In view of strikes, lockouts, industrial upheavals, and hard times in general, it is interesting to note that many people are turning their attention to the query: "What can be done to solve the question of the unemployed in a practical manner?" *Electricity*, London, offers a solution of the problem which appears wild enough at first sight, but contains some particles of feasibility. That paper advises neither more nor less than the use of automata which will transmit power generated by human arms to a dynamo, and will pay for work upon delivery, asking no questions about the antecedents of the employee. The paper's suggestion is as follows:

"Let us imagine an automat connected with a dynamo in which unlimited power is stored. Light and heat, as well as power to run machinery, could be created by turning the crank protruding from the automat. When a certain number of turns have been given to the crank, a coin will drop from the slot. This would end the unemployed question at once. A man out of work need not look anxiously for a snowfall to give him temporary employment. He goes to the nearest street corner, or perhaps only to the gate of a mansion, and earns his living. A cripple will need only one healthy arm; the genteel poor could do their work during the night; lazy men have lost all excuse for their conduct. The understanding between employers and workmen need no longer experience any shocks. Boycotts and strikes must necessarily end at once."

Phosphorus in Oysters.—In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, as reported in *La Nature*, Paris, May 25, Messrs. Chatin and Muntz described their experiments to determine the amount of phosphorus in different kinds of oysters. "A dozen oysters of the variety known as 'Portuguese' contained 4 grams [62 grains] of phosphoric acid, representing 1 gram of the tribasic phosphate of lime found in bones. The French oysters are less rich; they contain only two thirds as much phosphorus as the Portuguese oysters. This determination is important from the point of view of the nutritive properties of different kinds of oysters."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An Electric City.—The city of Los Angeles, according to an article by George H. Guy in the *The Electrical Engineer*, March 13, is justly entitled to this appellation, about 240 horse-power of electrical energy being distributed by the trolley railroad throughout the city. The power is used chiefly for elevators and for refrigerating plants, but it is employed in photo-engraving work by two or three large establishments. Electricity is an ideal power for their purposes, as some of the apparatus, such as the routing-machine, works best at 14,000 revolutions per minute, a rate easily obtained by a suitable electric motor. Electric power has been applied also in Los Angeles to glass-cutting, stamp-canceling in the post-office, gem-cutting, optical-grinding, coffee machinery, printing, paint-grinding, boot-blackening, and dough-mixing. A toboggan slide operated by electric motors furnishes amusement to the public. The use of electricity in this instance is due in part to the high cost of fuel, and in part apparently to the excellent quality of the service.

Canaries and Parrots in German Forests.—In *Ueber Land und Meer* the editor of *Die gefiederte Welt* describes a new and interesting experiment in acclimatization. One Herr von Prosch, not liking to keep his pets in cages, reflected that almost all our domestic animals, especially the common hen, are natives of hot countries, and that tropical birds are successfully wintered in the open air in German zoological gardens. Acting on these hints, he determined to try the experiment of a free life for his canaries. After accustoming a number of canaries to the freedom of a large room, he began to open small windows so that they could fly out and in, always feeding them inside the room. They soon began to build nests outside and rear their young there. An interesting point is that the part of the birds set free were yellow, the whole tribe, under the influence of the wild life, recovered the green color which belong to canaries in their native islands. The experiment was next tried with two pairs of South American parrots. They raised a brood of young in the Summer of 1894, and both old and young passed safely through the exceptionally long and hard Winter of 1894-95, so that no fear is now felt as to their ability to stand the weather. Another danger, more threatening than frost, has been escaped; only once has one of the parrots been wounded by a shot, and they are now so well known for ten miles around that no one thinks of hurting them. In recognition of his success, Herr von Prosch received a gold medal at the Exposition of the Ornithological Verein in Berlin. The place of the experiments was near Löbau in southeastern Saxony, where the average Winter temperature is nearly the same as at New York and St. Louis, while the Summers are as cool as at Quebec.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Discovery of an Alien Race in Egypt.—"It is reported," says *The Medical Times*, "that the remains of an alien race, and one possibly unknown to history, have been exhumed in Egypt by Professor Flinders Petrie, who has been conducting excavations some thirty miles north of Thebes. He has found, perhaps, what no archeologist ever dreamed would be found beneath the sands of Egypt, a city of foreigners who evidently possessed certain arts superior to those of the natives of the soil, and who differed from them in many remarkable respects. These intruders, if they were such, were of lofty stature—some of them six feet—had brown hair, aquiline noses, and long, pointed beards. Their bodies were found buried with knees drawn up to the arms. The graves contained no amulets, beads, gods, scarabs; the bodies were not mummified. Professor Petrie believes that this race were probably the people who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom, and produced the dark age of the seventh and eighth dynasties."

A Famous Pipe of Wine.—"The choicest, or at all events the rarest, wine that was ever sold was probably the pipe of Madeira known to connoisseurs as 'the 1814 pipe.' This famous wine, sold by auction in Paris as part of the effects of the Duchess de Raguse, caused the greatest excitement. It was fished up in 1814 near Antwerp, where it had lain in the carcass of a ship wrecked at the mouth of the Scheldt in 1778. As soon as the discovery was made known, Louis XVIII. despatched an agent to secure the wine. A share of it was given to the French Consul, who had

assisted in its recovery, and thus it came into the cellars of the Duc de Raguse. Only forty-four bottles were remaining, which were sold, literally for their weight in gold, to Rothschild."—*The Argonaut.*

A New Kind of Violin.—"Professor Wollenhaupt, of New York," says *Cassell's Magazine*, "has introduced a violin which has two sets of strings—an ordinary one and another inside the sounding box, which acts as a resonator, and prolongs or reinforces the tones of the ordinary strings. The resonating strings are metallic and twelve in number, representing an octave in twelve half-tones tuned from C to B or from G to F-sharp, and they can be tuned to the outside strings by means of a key through apertures in the butt-end of the instrument. This resonator can be dampened and stopped with a lever brush, actuated by the chin of the player. Every tone of the ordinary strings can be prolonged and strengthened by the auxiliary strings. Herr Joachim has, it is stated, expressed his approval of the invention."



CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

IN our last issue we gave a brief sketch of the life of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and in speaking of her "Battle Hymn of the Republic" we said that it had, for some cause, lost the popularity that once attended it.

Judge Albion W. Tourgée, who tells us that he first heard "The Battle Hymn" from the lips of a young man who was brought into Libby Prison in 1863, writes as follows to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST concerning this poem:

"It is beyond question the noblest national anthem ever written in any language, both in Hebraic exaltation of sentiment, a certain undoubting and inspiring trust in Jehovah, and the melting sweetness with which death for liberty—the liberty of a poor, weak, despised race—is linked with the Savior's death for humanity—as well as in its grand sonorous cadences.

"It is a national misfortune that it was joined with the strange grotesquery of 'John Brown's Body'—at least a misfortune to all who would like us to have a national anthem equal in moral elevation to the miracle destiny of the Republic.

"I wrote some years ago—perhaps in 'A Veteran and His Pipe,' my views in regard to this and how I first heard it in Libby Prison. Mrs. Howe then wrote me giving substantially the same account of its conception and composition. She had been over to the army with some friends and came back after nightfall—the camp-fires of an army of nigh 100,000 making a profound impression on her imagination, as their first sight does on all.

"In my opinion she more justly deserves national recognition for this than any other American for literary work. But I doubt if the fear of recognizing John Brown as an essential part of the great 'new birth of liberty,' will not forever condemn it to a sort of apologetic half-renown.

"Yours most truly,

"ALBION W. TOURGÉE."

You can Tickle Trout to Death.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 18, 1895.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

The article on "Catching Trout with the Bare Hands," which appeared in your issue of June 15, reminds me that on more than one occasion an assertion of the fact that in my boyhood days I used to catch with my bare hands practically all the trout within reach was received by my hearers with manifest incredulity, and it sometimes happened that no asseveration, however positive or serious, could raise the statement in their estimation above the dignity of an every-day "fish story."

I should like, with your permission, to bear testimony to the truth of the matter referred to by the writer in *The New York Times* as quoted in THE DIGEST:

Be the cause what it may, the brook trout is distinctly susceptible to very gentle tickling. I have numberless times taken them from clear pools by lying prone on an overhanging bank and slowly approximating my hands (held in funnel shape) over both ends of the fish till it was completely imprisoned between them. Of course it was first necessary to locate it beneath the bank, and this was done by feeling about very gently till the fish was touched. If it did not shoot off at the first touch, as it often did, it was easily manipulated into the trap adjusted for it and thus made captive. If it did get away, however, it was generally more amenable to treatment on the second or third trial. Everything depended on the gentleness with which it was touched or stroked; and I may add that this stroking was always done on the ventral surface.

I suppose it will not tend to discredit this fish story if I say that the scene of my piscatorial exploits was laid in a little nameless stream which discharges into the south side of the River Shannon near its mouth on the west coast of Ireland.

THOMAS FLAVIN, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in surplus reserve of \$2,318,325, and it now stands at \$34,225,925. Loans expanded \$516,300. specie decreased \$643,900, and legal tenders decreased \$2,680,100. Deposits decreased \$4,022,700, and circulation decreased \$35,500.

Call loans on stock collateral were made this week at from 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. closing at 2 a 2½ per cent. The higher rate of the week was touched on Friday afternoon, when many loans on industrial security were called and when preparation was being made for the semi-annual settlements of Monday. The offerings of time contracts have been liberal, though some of the banks have this week refrained from pressing them, as their lines are unusually full. The demand continues only moderate, and chiefly for renewals; the quoted rates are 1½ a 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days; 2 for ninety days to four months, and 2½ a 3 for five to seven months on good marketable stock collateral. The offerings of commercial paper of the best class are fairly large, while the demand continues good, and brokers say that acceptances of such paper are prompt. Banks having numerous correspondents in the interior report that rediscounting on Southern applications is only moderate, but the outlook is good for an increase. Quotations for commercial paper remain unchanged at 2½ a 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety-day indorsed bills receivable, 2¾ a 3¼ per cent. for four months' commission house and prime six months' single names, 3 a 3½ per cent. for prime six months' and 4 a 4½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	June 29.	June 22.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$513,422,300	\$512,006,000	\$516,300
Specie.....	65,231,400	65,875,300	643,900
Legal tenders.....	111,603,600	114,283,700	2,680,100
Deposits.....	570,416,300	574,450,000	4,022,700
Circulation.....	13,159,000	13,194,500	35,500

*Increase.

—The Journal of Commerce, July 1.

The State of Trade.

Dominating business conditions of the week are the continued large demand for and further increases in prices for iron and steel, which have surprised even the trade. The jump in rail prices and scarcity of and higher quotations for plates and nails have tended to produce temporary scarcity. Improving wheat conditions have finally convinced many in the trade that there are likely to be fully 425,000,000 bushels harvested in the United States this year, which, as Bradstreet's points out, with a probable "available" surplus of 50,000,000 bushels being carried over at this time, points to only 100,000,000, possible 110,000,000 bushels or more, available for export during the next twelve months, which is less than in any year since 1890. With short crops abroad, in some instances, this can hardly fail to bring a higher range of prices.

The stock market has been demoralized by a heavy raid on the industrial shares, liquidation of long holdings in such properties causing heavy declines. The leaders of the bond syndicate seem, however, to be active in promoting favorable action on the part of railroad authorities, the agreement of the trunk-line presidents to restore rates and the consent of the coal-sales agents to a restoration of prices and restriction of production being evidences of the fact. The bond syndicate will continue to dominate the exchange market and check gold exports. Demand sterling is firm at 4.89½.

It will doubtless prove disappointing to learn that exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), both coasts of the United States and from Montreal, have amounted to only 1,946,402 bushels, against 2,857,000 bushels last week. The decrease is largely of flour shipments from Newport News, Boston, New York, and San Francisco. The exports in the week a year ago were only 1,717,000 bushels, 3,971-

000 bushels two years ago, and 3,216,000 in the fourth week of June, 1892.

With the further advances in prices of iron and steel should be coupled the gain of 1c. per pound for wool, which apparently began its journey to a higher level about a fortnight ago. Better quotations have also been made for cheaper grade woolen goods, 2½c. per yard, for prints, Bessemer pig, billets, wheat, pork, lard, hogs, shoes, and copper, while declines in prices are recorded for flour, corn, oats, coffee, cotton, naval stores, and cattle. Sugar, coal, and lumber are practically unchanged.

Business failures in the United States for six months, as reported to Bradstreet's, show a marked falling-off in the second quarter of the past six months, as was to be expected, but not so great a decline relatively as in the second quarter of 1894, which results in a total for six months of \$6,597, or one per cent. more than last year, six per cent. more than in 1893, and nine per cent. more than in the first half of 1891, after Baring's crash. But total liabilities have shrunk more than \$3,000,000 from last year, and more than one-half within two years, pointing to the excess in the number of failures being due rather to continued effects of the recent business disturbance on smaller enterprises than to new and unfavorable conditions.—Bradstreet's, June 29.

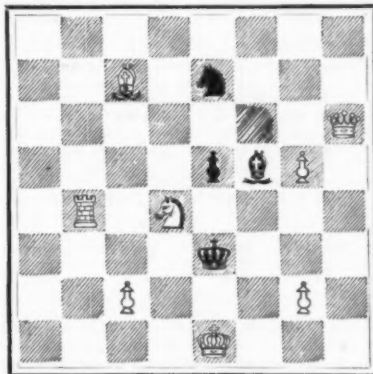
CHESS.

Problem 76.

Here is another beautiful composition by Walter Pulitzer, from "Chess Harmonies." It is as difficult as No. 43 that puzzled so many of our solvers.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K 6; B on K B 4; Kt on K 2; P on K 4.



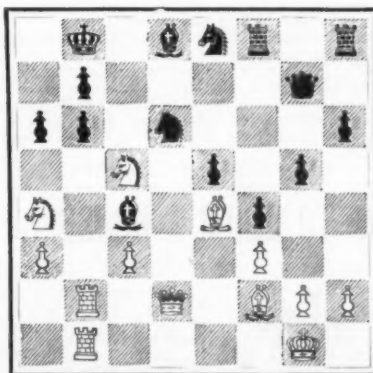
White—Eight Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on KR 6; B on QB 7; Kt on Q 4; R on Q Kt 4; Ps on K Kt 2 and 5; Q B 2.

White mates in two moves.

The following masterful ending occurred in actual play between Mr. Miniati and Mr. —, in Manchester, England:

Black—Mr. —.



White—Mr. N. T. Miniati.

The game proceeded in this fashion:

White. Black.
1 R—Kt 4 P—Kt 4

How readily Black makes the best move for White!

2 R x B P x R

And White forced mate on the sixth move.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 69.	White.	Black.
1	Q—B 6	Q x Q
2	Kt x Q mate	
1	K x Kt
2	Q—B 3 mate	
1	.....	Q x Kt
2	Q—Q 6 mate	
1	.....	Q x B
2	Q—Q 4 mate	
1	.....	Kt (Q 6) any
2	Q x Q mate	
1	.....	Kt (B 4) any
2	B x P mate	
1	.....	P—Kt 3
2	Q—Q B 6 mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; J. H. B. Collinsville, Conn.; Leon E. Story, Washington; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada; H. N. Clark, Port William, O.

In the solution of No. 62, the variation B—K 6, R—Kt 4, etc., is incorrect. We gave it (1) B—K 6, R—Kt 4; (2) Q—R 6 ch, K—K 4; (3) B—Q 5. Black

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(3) B—Kt 3 cooks this. White (3) is B—B 7. If Black (3) B x B; White (4) Kt—B 6 mate. Another variation worthy of notice: (1) B—K 6, R—Kt 4; (2) Q—R 6 ch, R—Kt 4; (3) Q—R 2 ch, R—Kt 6; (4) Q x R mate. We are under obligations to M. W. H. for calling attention to this.

LEGAL.

Municipal Corporations—Change of Grade of Streets.

The Ohio Circuit Court say in the case of *Neuherr v. City of Toledo*, 9 Ohio C. C. Rep., 462, the fact that the city has left a street for many years with its natural grade, that the public has used the street at that grade for all that time, and that the city has even had sewers laid and sidewalks constructed in such street in that condition, does not preclude the city from afterward finally adopting a different grade for such street, and a property owner has no right to assume that the city has adopted such original grade for the street. And if he improved his ground by building thereon to such original grade of the street he can not recover for damage to his building by the city finally adopting a different grade.

Corporation—Stock—Delivery.

The Supreme Court of Michigan say in the recent case of *McDonald v. Mackinnon*, 62 N. W. Rep. 560, that an indorsement of a certificate of mining stock by the holder thereof, at the request of the owner, to a third person, as security for his indorsement of the owner's notes, constitutes an actual delivery of the stock to the owner, and relieves the one indorsing it from liability for a conversion of the stock in not delivering it to the owner in person.

Sheriff—Pay for Boarding Vagrants—Increase.

It is said in the case of *Stork v. County Commissioners (Pa.)*, 53 Legal Intelligencer, 244, that where, prior to a sheriff's term of office, the compensation to be allowed said officer for boarding vagrants had been fixed "four cents a day and no more," a retrospective order of Court providing nine cents a day is void. Such a retrospective order would manifestly impair the obligation of a contract, and such power is vested neither in the legislature nor in the courts.

Contract between Parent and Child—Fraud—Implied Trust.

In the case of *Goldsmith v. Goldsmith (N. Y.)*, 39 N. E. Rep., 1067, a mother under pressing circumstances, conveyed to her son her house and lot, he giving no other consideration than a verbal promise to hold the premises for the benefit of the mother and other children, and to give the latter shares therein. The arrangement also provided that the son should receive the rents and profits, and pay off a mortgage on the premises. The contract was complied with until some time after the mother's death, when the son sold the premises, and with the proceeds bought property which he claimed as his own, repudiating the agreement with his mother. The court held that the confidential relations of the parties and the circumstances made such act a fraud upon the other children, and a trust would be impressed on the property and its proceeds in their favor.

Abuse as a Means of Collecting.

The *Nebraska Legal News* (Vol. 3, No. 24) makes some timely remarks on the use of abuse as the means of collecting debts. It says:

"Clients often urge their attorneys, or the collection agencies to whom they have given their

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claims, to harass and abuse the debtors as soon as they find that nothing can be collected at the moment. While keeping everlastingly at it is undoubtedly necessary, it is very seldom that abuse is a wise measure or one that will avail anything. Its effect is usually just the opposite of that which the client desires. If the debtor is honest and will pay when he can, persistence may accomplish something, but abuse will add nothing and usually provokes a disposition to delay the matter as long as possible, so that it is far more profitable in the long run to keep after the debtor in a kindly way than to attempt to bulldoze him. If the debtor is dishonest and not anxious to pay, it will usually settle him in his intention not to pay at all. The slow debtor should be continually pushed and reminded that he is using money that belongs to some one else, but the reminder should not be in such a way as to anger him."

Current Events.

Monday, June 24.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, vetoes a bill favoring the combination of gas companies. . . . Judge Showalter orders eighteen distilleries belonging to the Whisky Trust to be sold to the Reorganization Committee for \$9,800,000. . . . Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, at New York, denies the application for a warrant to remove Mr. Dana, of *The Sun*, to the District of Columbia to be tried for an alleged libel against Mr. Noyes, of *The Washington Star*. . . . The reserve in the United States Treasury is again at the \$100,000,000 mark.

The resignation of the Rosebery Cabinet is announced in Parliament; Lord Salisbury has not yet accepted the Premiership. . . . Emperor William sends a message of thanks to President Cleveland for the fleet sent to Kiel. . . . The revolt in Macedonia is said to be spreading rapidly. . . . Japan prohibits meetings to protest against its policy toward China and the Powers.

Tuesday, June 25.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention meets; a fight over silver is expected. . . . Reports of increase of wages come from various parts of the country. . . . The suit of the United States against the Southern Pacific Railroad, to obtain possession of 700,000 acres of land in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, is decided in favor of the Government. . . . The Morgan-Belmont syndicate pays in the last instalment called for by the contract with the Government, and the transaction is completed.

Lord Salisbury accepted the Premiership and announces a part of the members of his cabinet; Messrs. Chamberlain, Balfour, Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Hicks-Beach are members. . . . A motion of want of confidence in Premier Crispi is defeated by the Italian Chamber. . . . Herbert Gladstone announces that his father will not take any part in the next campaign. . . . The Spanish Chamber votes against abolition of the export duty on grain.

Wednesday, June 26.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention indorses the Democratic sound-money platform of 1892 by an overwhelming majority; General Hardin, a silver man, is nominated for Governor. . . . The Illinois Legislature meets in special session. . . . Cuban revolutionary clubs arrange for a meeting in New York to organize a provisional government for Cuba and procure funds. . . . Attorney-General Harmon authorizes Federal officials to discontinue prosecutions against indicted workmen who were connected with the railway strikes of last Summer.

Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain announce the determination of the new Ministry to dissolve Parliament at the earliest opportunity. . . . The International Railway Congress opens in London. . . . The Bulgarian Envoy at Constantinople is recalled. . . . Canada is displeased with the Sealing Bill now before the English House of Lords.

Thursday, June 27.

The Ohio Supreme Court decides that the direct inheritance tax passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional. . . . Iron manufacturers and representatives of the Amalgamated Association meet to discuss the wage scale; no arrangement is agreed upon. . . . Further increases of wages are reported from Pittsburgh and North Adams, Mass. . . . The Kentucky State Democracy finishes the work of the convention and adjourns in harmony.

Lord Salisbury names July 8 as the probable day of dissolution of Parliament. . . . Our Government consents to act as mediator between France and Venezuela. . . . The Peary Relief Expedition arrives at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Friday, June 28.

Advances are made in the price of iron, and the wages of 10,000 miners are raised 10 per cent. in Alabama. . . . Iowa bankers, in convention, declare for gold monometallism. . . . The wages of 3,000 coal-miners are raised in Tennessee.

The Salisbury cabinet is completed, the additional ministerial appointments being announced. . . . China notifies Russia that she will contract a loan without her aid. . . . The persecution of Christians is stopped in Western China. . . . The Belgian chamber votes to pay the debts of the Congo Free State and to construct a railroad in that country.

Saturday, June 29.

Judge Ross of the United States District Court, at San Francisco, decides against the Government in its suit against the Stanford estate for \$15,000,000; he holds that there is no individual liability on the part of stockholders. . . . A German-American delegation appears before Mayor Strong, of New York, to protest against the rigid enforcement of Sunday laws.

Prof. Thomas H. Huxley dies at Eastbourne. . . . The relations between Germany and Russia are said to be strained, on account of the latter's demonstration of friendliness toward France at the Kiel festivities.

Sunday, June 30.

A report of the death of ex-President Peixoto, of Brazil, reaches Washington. . . . A Chicago elevated railroad makes a contract for a full equipment of electric motors.

Several members of the late Rosebery Government are made earls, and a number of decorations are distributed. . . . A British schooner is held at Key West as an alleged filibuster.



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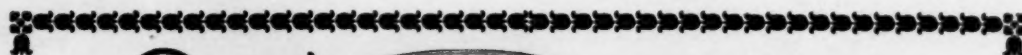
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